OMBARD

VOL. XVI.



OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

It is not a little singular that while we have law schools, well endowed by state governments and the liberality of individuals, and medical schools and divinity schools, abund- as it is sometimes called, contains a large proantly supplied with funds from the same portion of fattening ingredients, and either in sources, whereby their operations, under all the form of linseed meal before the oil is exthe fluctuations incident to monetary business, pressed, or of linseed cake (oil cake) after are uniformly carried on, -schools for farm- the oil is expressed, is much used in many ers and mechanics must either depend upon places for this purpose, the comparatively unaided efforts of a few Some few experiments have been tried with individuals, or go into oblivion.

which all deprecate and shun, still all help to teach, while the peaceful, health-giving, lifegiving, and property-creating pursuits of agsciences of agricultural and mechanical phi- have adopted the oil plan." losophy, make slow progress, both as it re- The above is the only well authenticated gar is discoveries in the causes and the laws experiment in detail that we have been able of the operation of causes in these occupa- to find reported. We have no doubt that tions. Every farmer and every mechanic, as good oil, when given in such manner and he conducts his business and labors in the quantities as not to loosen the bowels too field or the shop, puts into practice some of much, is a cheap and efficient article for prothe laws of nature, which, if skilfully done, results in some effect that is useful. The mass of them, however, work blindly. They more critical observations made in regard to perform their manipulations because they have first seen others do so, and by frequently meat when slaughtered, &c., &c. We see no doing so themselves, they know that such and reason why the flesh of an animal should not have first seen others do so, and by frequently

not. If they were educated in the sciences ern papers, that there is a disease among the of chemistry and natural philosophy, mathematics, &c., &c., many, very many of the mysteries which now hang over their business would vanish, and they would operate as if they are in some small degree with the if they saw, in some small degree, with the Creator's wisdom, and work with a full and State. What sort, or species of insect it was, clear understanding of what they are about. we never could ascertain, as we were not then But, say they, we are not able so to educate in the State; but it made terrible work, deourselves or our children. It requires an stroying, for miles and miles, whole forests of amount of means in form of books, and ap- this valuable tree. Perhaps some of our corparatus, and lands, and buildings, and fixtures, respondents can give more information upon and teachers, besides capital of different kinds this subject. It would be interesting as a that we do not possess and cannot get. True; matter of natural history, if for no other reaand for this reason government should take son. hold, and, with its ample funds and strong NEW POTATOES. We have been presented arm, establish, at convenient locations, schools with some new potatoes, on the 11th instant, for this kind of instruction. Schools of this by our neighbor H. Baker, (Winthrop,) the kind, where the children of every citizen hatter, who makes the fur fly in the shop, and could go, either free or but at trifling cost, the weeds fly in his garden. Their size was and receive thorough instruction in these considerable if not more, and their flavor very highly important professions. It is one of the first duties of government the taters have put their cockades on, and bid

are not well qualified to obviate unexpected

to provide for the education of the children, - fair to give us a good yield, rot or no rot. not only in the elementary branches, but in the higher branches also. The people cannot be too much enlightened; but to enlighten the acres of good wheat land, that had been the people, you must teach the children. ten acres of good when the seventeen years; Now the children are taught a little and then left to struggle for what may be desired to guide them in the great arts of life. Money It was clay soil. My crop of wheat amountenough, and treasures of different sorts are ed to about eighty-five bushels. annually squandered by our government, suf- In June, 1845, with the subsoil plough, two ficient to establish and endow such a school yoke of oxen and a span of horses, by once

tion has moved in this cause, and that is Ros- down, and from the same ten acres in 1846, well L. Colt, Esq., of Patterson, New Jersey. had over three hundred bushels of wheat. He has memoralized Congress, asking for the [Michigan Farmer.] CLARE BEARESLEY. appropriation of the proceeds or part of the proceeds of the public lands, for the purpose of establishing in every state in the United how that is, but the mind seems lestinctively States, an institution for farmers and mechanics—the productive classes. Who will help ward purity with outward filth, and cleanlihim in this thing? Shall he go up to the cap-itol alone, and single handed, asking from our mind. There are many whited sepulchres, to representatives this beneficent boon? Why, be sure; but we would fain believe they are they will bow him out of the ball as being the exceptions. In this matter, though we They will applaud his good feelings, but virtue, though they have it not," and keep themtually tell him he is but a unit among millions, selves clean. So, perhaps, a channel for pure and until the millions come they can't think thoughts shall be opened to the mind, and virof attending to such a prayer. And why will tue spring up, at lengtht where vice has long not the millions come to his aid? Why will corroded. [Nashua Telegraph. they not rouse up and petition-nay, that's NEW POTATOES. On Friday last, Gen. C. not the word,—direct their representatives to make such an appropriation? Why will they sleep so profoundly over a project so full of early—considering the backwardness of crops eternal good, and wake up so frantically as generally. [Gardiner Fountain.

they often do on subjects of minor consequence? Two or three demagogues can set the whole Union in a blaze upon the election of Mr. A. or B. or C. or D., the success or defeat of either of which or neither of which is of but little consequence, as it regards the public good; but it would take a full army of orators, each with a voice like the "seven thunders," to arouse them upon a subject fraught with so much real people-elevating, nation-blessing good as the one in question.

FATTENING PROPERTIES OF LINSEED OIL

It is well known that flaxseed, or linseed,

linseed oil in fattening cattle, and when judi-The world has expended more treasure, clously used has been found to be an excellent more time, more talents, more life, during article for the purpose. The following exany one century since the christian era in periment tried, several years ago, by Col. John learning and preparing mankind to kill each Prince, a well known agriculturist of Jamaica. other, than it would require to keep in successful operation good agricultural schools in each nation, at convenient sections, for ten centuries. And yet human butchery is a thing which all deprecate and shun, still all help to

riculture and the mechanic arts are left to tumn determined she should be fatted on oil. struggle along as they best can, unaided by I ordered one pint of oil to be well mixed the strong arm of national or state govern- with a half a bushel of wheat bran to be for ments, and unhonored by them in any official one day's food, with such hay as she would manner. This is a shame and a disgrace to eat. She refused absolutely to eat of it until us all. It is, in part, if not wholly, owing to the third day, after which she came to and the anathy and listlessness of the farmers and became fond of it, and in one week we could mechanics themselves. In a government like see she was gaining finely. After using five ours, if they will only be agreed, they can do gallons, I purchased two more. I then for a what they please, and have what they desire. fortnight gave Indian meal instead of the oil. It needs only a unity of feeling-agreement I then offered her for sale to the butchers in of wishes and a union of efforts, well direct- my vicinity; they all examined her and deed to the obtaining of their wishes. They clared her to be uncommonly well fatted, but compose the majority of voters—they have as she had been fatted on oil, they were afraid but to send men to the halls of legislation in- the meat would not be good. Finally one structed to give what they may legally and young man gave me \$9 per 100 lbs. for her. feel that inasmuch as they themselves grew years after that, I fatted a yoke of oxen. One thus far obtained a living, and perhaps made They were very fat, and I fully thought the money, why, their children must even take oil fed one did not cost half as much to fatten the same chances and be thankful that they as the one on meal and vegetables. I have are no worse used. Hence, instruction in the not fatted any beef animal since, or should

doing so themselves, they know that such and such results will be produced; but the why it would be fattened on the meal of the seed or wherefore they do not know, and of course itself before the oil is pressed out.

difficulties, because they do not see nor understand the reasons why such things are or are NA. It has been stated in some of the south-

good. Since Old Sol has begun to "stoke up,"

SUBSOIL PLOUGHING. In the summer of

as we speak of in every state in the Union. ploughing, I most thoroughly subdued the We are glad to see that one man in the na- grass and foul stuff and fitted it for seeding

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1848.



SHEPHERD'S DOG.

There are several breeds of dogs which may e trained to watch and drive sheep. We have seen at least three varieties which came from England and Scotland, one or two from Germany, and a very large kind from Spain. Which of all these varieties Buffon alluded to as being in his opinion the root of "all the canine race," we have no means of knowing; but the English sheep-dog, with a sharp pointed muzzle and long glossy hair, has more to have been taken for a rough-haired dog, cannot be ascertained. such as we have in two or three instances known brought from Germany. Mr. Bymler, the principal of the German community at

pearance, a few years ago. relate any of the remarkable instances which groan. are recorded of their half-reasoning powers.

were imported into this country, over thirty not be tempted to eat before there

from the nose to the end of the rump. The with a little allspice: breed is not only ferocious towards wolves, to Gum of myrrb, 1 of an ounce; powdered strong towards other dogs which offer any in- & drachm; mustard, & oz.; saltpetre (nitre), jury to the sheep. Mr. Baubuy, in the letter above mentioned, states that his dog was endowed with all the good qualities of other according to the judgment of the practioner, have been killed in my barn-yard or on my farm by him." * * "The natural instinct of this animal is to guard sheep against wolves and dogs. No other training is re-fatal, and if timely attended to, will always quired but to keep them constantly with the yield to treatment like the above. from these colors to dun brown.

[Albany Cultivator. WEEDS AMONG CORN.

anything but dubious, often shrink from its performance because of its unpleasantness. There is something in it too irksome for their indolence, and hence they emulate the sluggard, and permit their fields and gardens to be infested with a worthless and spurious vegetation which not only tends to the befoulment of the soil, but involves, not unfrequently the loss of their labor in the curtailment or ruin of the crop. There are a number of weeds,

as long in feeding hens as a bushel of buck-body is in a costive state.

Wheat, but the latter will make them lay eggs

The natural effect which attends the above

burn's Arithmetic," nor half as good looking a book, yet an offer of \$50 had been refused for it, and \$100 could not buy it. It was George Washington's grammar. [Transcript, 7th.]

To take a piece of tallow, melt it, and dip the spotted may then the tree nor the fruit will attain a large only slightly charred, which completely decomposes the acids present, and the whole size; and in situations exposed to high winds, will be converted into a most useful manure.

[American Agriculturist.]

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[American Agriculturist.]

[American Agriculturist.]

THE COW-HER DISEASES AND

MANAGEMENT.—Nc. II.

Blest cow! thy praise shall still my notes employ,
Great source of health, delightful source of joy!
How oft I've fed thee with my fav'rite grain!
And roar'd like thee, to find thy chiklren slain! Ye swains, who know her various worth to prize, Ah! house her well from winter's angry skies. Potatoes, pumpkins, should her sadness cheer, Corn from your crib, and mashes from your beer; When spring returns she'll well nequit the loan, And nurse your infants and her own. [Barlow

Fevers. This class of diseases, in the cow, arises from similar causes as those of the huthe appearance of a pure original stock, than man race, such as extremes of heat and cold, my we have met. The above figure seems excess in feeding, &c., and often the origin

The symptoms which generally distinguish fever, are, the animal is seized with a trembling over the whole body; she then becomes Zoar, Ohio, had sheep-dogs of a similar ap- hot and restless, with loss of appetite, but is continually anxious to drink; her eyes look Many shepherd's dogs exhibit a wonderful dull and heavy; her head hangs down, with agacity in the performance of their task, and foam and froth issuing from the mouth; and animal can be considered superior to them she seems, at the same time, to be oppressed, usefulness to man. But we will not here now and then uttering a heavy and mournful

On examining the pulse, at the neck, if the There is a breed of sheep-dogs in Spain, circulation of the blood is found to be very which is at least three times as large as the much hurried, the first step, in order to lesommon English sheep-dog, and are said to sen this, is to let blood in a quantity in promite the intelligence and faithfulness of the portion to the violence of the fever; and this, latter with a courage and strength superior to at first, should not be less than three or four Structed to give what they may legally and constitutionally ask, and it would be granted.

(She weighed 797 lbs.) I never saw finer looking meat, and the purchaser, several times afterwards, told me that his customers often spoke of the superiority of that beef, not any other dog whose size and form indicated After bleeding, the cow should be placed in a instruction of the rising generation. They knowing that it had been oil fed. One or two such amazing strength. Some of these dogs situation moderately warm; but she should up without the aid of such schools, and have I fed on oil, the other on meal and vegetables. years ago, and in the third volume of the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Pro- should be allowed the use of warm diluent moting Agriculture, we find a letter from P. drinks, such as gruel, warm water, &c.; and. Bauduy, of Delaware, describing the Span- along with these drinks, a dose of medicine ish dog Montagne, of which he was the own- may be given, to keep the body open, preer. The description is accompanied by a pared according to the first formula prescribed copper-plate engraving, and from the ex- for a cold. [See last week's Farmer.] This planation given in connection with the plate, treatment is to be followed up by the use of t appears that this dog at eighteen months medicines, which have a tendency to open the old, measured two feet and eight inches from pores of the skin; and the following prescripthe bottom of the fore foot to the top of the tion will best answer this purpose, given at shoulder, and three feet and eleven inches one dose, in a quart or three pints of ale,

guard the flock against which they are kept in valerian, \$ oz.; assafcetida, 3 drachms; saf-Spain, but their antipathies are equally as ron, 3 druchms; camphor, \$ drachm; opium,

dogs, "possessing immense strength, great till a turn of the fever takes place, which mildness in his usual deportment, though fe- may be known by the return of the appetite rocious towards other dogs. I can say, with- of the animal. The diet, most suitable for out exaggeration, that at least twenty dogs her recovery, should consist of sweet hay,

flock, the moment they are from the litter, till they are grown." The color of the Montagne is also termed "hide bound," "joint yellows," was perfectly white; the one we saw was yel- and "constitutional rheumatic weakness," is lowish white, and the breed is said to range most frequently caused by heats and colds: and the draught ox is more subject to it than the cow. The effect of this cause, is to produce obstructed perspiration, which, if it does WEEDS AMONG CORN.

Weeds among corn should now be kept down. Farmers whose convictions in relation to the necessity of this important duty are anything but dubious, often shrink from its tion takes place. This disease is more ready

the crop. There are a number of weeds, color; the hair stands on end; the bide adwhich being indigenous, are extremely difficult heres to the body so tight, that it is moved which being indigenous, are extremely difficult to subdue. Of this class I would particularly mention 'witch grass,' 'barn grass,' 'sorrel,' with some difficulty from the ribs, and even will crack in the attempt; when pinched on the back, in order to raise the cow up, it gives that might be named, are strongly attached to her great pain, which she shows by bending rich and warm soils, as well as fatal exhausters of those principles on which the healthy development and final maturation of the crop so imminently depend. The only true policy to be pursued in this matter is to keep down all-unprofitable vegetation, and never to permit a noxious or worthless weed to mature its mit a noxious or worthless weed to mature its Where the disease has been of long standing, seed on any soil intended to sustain a crop of roots and grain. Whatever may be the cost of extirpation, perfect, entire immunion from their deteriorating and impoverishing effects, ioints, and also of the udder. In this disease, their deteriorating and impoverishing effects, is, it should be remembered, available in no other way.

AGRICOLA.

[Germantown Telegraph.]

[Germantown Telegraph.] CORN AND BUCKWHEAT FOR RENS. It is gress, marked by strong pulse, dryness of the CORN AND BUCKWHEAT FOR RENS. It is nose, and frequent grinding of the teeth. And believed that a hushel of corn will last twice during the whole period of the malady, the

more than other grain, the profit thus over-balancing the cost. [American Agriculturist. ing, therefore, is thought to be absolutely A VALUED RELIC. In his remarks at the necessary. In spite of the appearance of the ication of the Dana Hill School House in animal seeming low and lean in flesh, a cir-Cambridge last week, George Livermore, cumstance always conspicuous where the Esq. said he had had in his possession, within a week, an old worn school book, bearing the should consist of a pint and a half to a quart name of the boy who used it more than a at a time; and if the fever continue, it may

hours. After its operation is over, the follow- may be prepared, or a hole may be excuvated ing combination will be proper, mixed togeth- for each tree to a depth of ten or twelve feet, er and given at one dose to the animal, in and then filling it with loose stones to within three pints of good ale, with the addition of a two or three feet of the surface, and the rehandful of chopped rue:-

grains of Paradise, 3 drachms; valerian, § 02.; pense in every garden where this tree will not ummin seed, 4 oz.; anise seed, 4 oz.; geutian, otherwise grow.

till recovery takes place, which seldom re- the apple and pear; but the quickest mode of quires more than five or six doses.

(Phytolacea decandra,) it is believed has been sandy loam. The trees, when planted as tried with success.* This operation is con- standards, should be situated about ten feet fined to the dewlap, and consists either in one apart, and once set out, require but little atlarge incision, or several small ones, through tention, beyond that of removing the suckers the skin, which requires to be raised from the from the roots, and the side shoots from the ed part, or parts, is then to be filled with some size, the head of the tree should be kept open irritating matter, either in the form of pow- by thinning out the shoots; and the fruit der, ointment, leaves, or roots, which, in ex- ought also to be thinned out, leaving no more citing inflammation, will form matter, or pus, on the tree than it can well mature. The tree and thus promote a discharge externally, in is of moderately rapid growth, when young, order to relieve the internal affection, or make acquiring, in four or five years, a beight of the revulsion complete from the seat of the six or eight feet; and in ten or twelve years, isease. By this operation, the inflammation it attains an elevation of fifteen feet, after excited must be considerable, and the extent which, it continues to increase chiefly in the of the incision should therefore correspond to width of its head. [Browne's Trees of Am. the nature of the case. In all instances, where this operation is employed, the incision should be continued open for a length of time, both that the existing symptoms may be relieved, and also, that the danger of any relapse may be prevented. [Am. Agriculturist.

which, according to some of the symptoms given, we wlap (the loose skin, or lappet, under the neck,) and

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE QUINCE.

inally a native of Sidon, a city of ancient Crete, now the island of Candia; but it is much more probable that it was only first brought into notice in that city. It is considered at present an interest of the best belonging to the hive from which the comb was taken, and placing them in the hive containing the newly cut comb. This is all that is present as a present an interest of the best belonging to the hive from which the comb was taken, and placing them in the hive containing the newly cut comb. This is The quince is supposed to have been origof France, particularly on the borders of the Wealds of Sussex, as to enable private families to make quince wine in quantities of one hundred to two hundred gallons in a season.

The quince was known to the Greeks and provided the process of the age above mentioned will do.

Another Process. Take the queen bee, and secure her—then drive more than half the bees in the hive into another hive—remove it

Italy, and others in cultivation, so large that and remain with her. [Morgan (O.) Chr. they weighed the boughs, on which they MINERAL FIRE-PROOF PAINT. grew, down to the ground. He also says Our readers will recollect the recent dis that some were of a green, and others of a covery at Akron, Ohio, of a valuable mineral golden color, the latter of which were called which has been ascertained to be both fire chrysomela. The only kind that was eaten and water-proof when applied as a paint, raw, he states to have been raised by grafting and which has been more fully noticed in the variety, called struthla. "All kinds of this and Mechanic. We have now the pleasure fruit," continues he, "are grown in boxes, of announcing to the public the discovery of and placed within the waiting-chambers of another mine a short distance from that of every morning." It appears from the same from his, and which is said to be superior to the images of the gods, which were placed in black color only, (which is the only kind bethere was anything either injurious or un- being that which predominates, and which

Britain, is in Radnorshire, at Maeslough tions from those who are erecting extensive Castle, which is twenty-one feet in height, factories, railroad agents and others for it, we with a trunk ten inches in diameter, and an have ordered a few tons for the accommodaambitus or spread of branches of twenty-two tion of those who wish to avail themselves of

The quince, like most of our orchard fruits, was probably introduced into the North American colonies at the early periods of N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic. their settlements. It is very generally cultivated for its fruit, and is usually planted in VALUE OF PEAT ASHES AS A MARURE. clumps of bushes, rather than as individual Peat ashes, or those made of common turf, or trees or shrubs. Of late, however, orchards sod, are of much greater value than is generof it have been formed on the rich loamy ally supposed; though the common practice of spots of Long Island, and other parts of the allowing the peat to burn until it becomes a country, and doubtless, in time, their owners heap of white or reddish ashes, is both waste-

moist but free soil, near water, and a situation dry sticks, weeds, or straw, and then adding rather open, but sheltered. In dry soils, nei-

a lise (cardamoms,) 3 drachms; saltpetre 11 said to be found in old orchards adjoining oz.; tumeric, 1 oz.; cummin seed, 1 oz. ponds; it being customary, formerly, to plant
This medicine generally operates briskly, a quince tree in every apple orchard. If the and will sometimes continue for 10 or 12 soil be too dry or meagre, an artificial one mainder with rich loamy earth or mould. Flour of sulphur, 3 oz.; saltpetre, 11 oz.; Such a preparation is well worthy of the ex-

Propagation and Culture .- The quince This mixture may be repeated every day may be as readily propagated from seeds as raising plants is by layers. It will also grow Pegging with garget or poke-berry root by cuttings, planted in autumn in a moist, cellular substance on each side. The wound-main stems. To have the fruit of a large

Certain persons in this county, are making money by producing artificial swarms of beea at one dollar for each swarm produced. They attempt to veil the subject in mystery.

Was the process a discovery of any of * Our estimable correspondent, John Brown, 2d, of these persons, we-would say go ahead, gen-Lake Winnipisiogee, writes us, that, between March and June, 1835, he lost eight of his cattle, by a disease, can by your discovery and genius. But it is which, according to some of the symptoms given, we should judge, was the garget in the limbs, otherwise called hide bound, joint yellows, and constitutional rheunatic lameness. He tried various remedies, but with no good result, until three others were taken with the same discase, when he procured some garget or poke-berry root (Phytologica decandra) with which he pegged them in the dewlap (the loose skip, or lamest, maker the needs a can make the matter understood.

Artificial Swarming, consists merely in taking a piece of comb containing young bees about three days old-fixing this comb in a clean hive, and then collecting, by means of dered, at present, as indigenous to the south all that is necessary to produce a good active Garonne, and to Germany, on the banks of as those left behind. Some pretend that a the Danube. By some, the tree is thought to be indigenous to Britain; and Phillips states in his "Pomarium Britannicum," that quinces containing royal cells. It is a mere pretence; together, for by having them together they are grow in such abundance in some parts of the any comb containing bees of the age above

Romans, and both nations held it in high estimation. Columella says, "Quinces not only vield pleasure, but health." He speaks of hree kinds-the "Struthian," the "Must occupy the place of the old one, so that the Quince," and the "Orange Quince." Pliny mentions many kinds, some growing wild in

he large quince upon the stock of a small columns of the former volume of the Farmer of our great personages, in which men wait Mr. Blake's, on a part of the same ridge, and salute these personages as they come forth, differing somewhat in its chemical analysis author, that quinces were used to decorate it in several respects. Instead of being of a sleeping-chambers, round the beds; whence fore discovered,) it presents a great variety of follows, that the Romans did not think that beautiful shades and colors, a fine stone color pleasant in their smell. He gives directions can be procured in large quantities. The for preserving the fruit, by excluding the air other colors, as before observed, are various, from them, or boiling them in honey, a prac- varying from a fine lead color, chocolate, &c. tice in use with this, and other fruits, in Ge- to a deep wine color. This last is the most nos, at the present day. He also writes beautiful cement or paint ever before discovnuch on the medicinal qualities of this fruit. "Quinces," says be, "when eaten raw, if quite ripe, are good for those who spit blood, or are troubled with hemorrhage." The most beautiful paints for coaches, carriages, uice of raw quinces, he states to be a sover- &c. that has ever been produced. This, toeign remedy for the swollen spleen, the drop- gether with all the other colors, in a few days sy, and difficulty of taking breath, particularly after their application as a paint, becomes sy, and difficulty of taking breath, particularly to those who cannot conveniently breathe, except when in an upright position. The flowers of the quince, either fresh or dried, he tells us, are good for inflamed eyes. The root of the tree was used, not only as a medicine, but as a charm against scrofula.

The date of the introduction of the quince ble and completely water-proof, and being into Britain is unknown. Gerard mentions it as growing in gardens and orchards, and as being "planted often times in hedges and completely water-proof, and being altogether indestructible from the elements it cannot but be one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. The proprietor, Mr. J. fences belonging to gardens and vineyards;" Utley, has forwarded us specimens of the from which we may infer, that it was by no means rare in his time; and, indeed, in all probability, it has existed in England from the control orders at a very low price, and has made an arrangement to supply any demand that may arrangement to supply any demand that may the time of the Romans.

The largest recorded tree of this species in tested, and as we have had several applica-

will derive a handsome profit.

Soil and Situation.—The quince prefers a fully attended to by starting it first with a few

PLANTS IN ROOMS.

NO. 29.

The treatment of Plants in rooms will be similar in many respects to that directed for the Greenhouse, as regards watering, keeping them clean, pruning, and occasionally changing the soil, &c., the principal difference is the change of atmosphere, the air in a room being, of course, much dryer than in a Green-

Many persons suppose that Plants in Greenouses are kept so warm and forced along to get them in flower in Spring, that when placed in a room they soon begin to decline in vigor, and the leaves curl up, and the flowers droop. A few might do so at first, but the reverse is generally the case, for when the Plants are growing in a Greenhouse, it is the moist atmosphere of the Greenhouse arising from the evaporation of the soil in the note, and dampness of the house, that conduces to the vigorous expansion of their foliage and flowers; so that when placed in a room, they miss a moist climate they have been accustomed to, and suffer from the heat and dryness of the room. and it is sometime before they get acclimated, and this is especially the case in the winter season or early in the spring; therefore when first placed in a room, attention to watering them is requisite to keep the soil moist, that the plant may receive from the soil in the pot, moisture enough to supply the loss hy evaporation. In consequence of the roots of a plant being confined in a pot, the moisture is nostly limited to the evaporation of the surface and what the plant absorbs, and it does not require water oftener than the soil becomes dry, of which no specific time can be stated in particular, as that would depend on the vigor of the plant and the heat of the room, but as soon as the soil becomes dry, water should be given it. When plants are procured in spring (that is in April or May,) and are in flower, they will want to be watered freely, probably once or twice a day in warm days, particularly if placed in a window exposed to the noon-day sun, and those in rooms that are more shady, may not require to be watered so often. Plants that are kept in ooms in the spring will continue in flower nuch longer than in a greenhouse or a garden, for being sheltered from drying winds and not nuch exposed to the sun, their growth is slower and the flowers keep on much longer But when they have done flowering and the weather has become settled and warm, say June or July, they should be pruned and repotted, if they require it, and placed in the garden for summer, to make their growth of young wood, for flowering the next season. more easy to water and take care of, and by sinking their pots a little more than half way in the ground, it will keep the sun from scorching their roots. Repot them in fresh soil as they appear to require it, and they will by this attention be always ready to take into the house when the season arrives which is much better than having them left till the frost comes, for repotting them at that season often causes them to lose their leaves.

Persons attending to the foregoing remarks will find a good deal of the difficulty of cultivating plants removed, the secret of which onsists in giving them light and air, and letting the pots be proportioned to the size of the plant with sufficient soil for them to grow in, not keeping them too long in small pots after they have done flowering as they are apt to get stinted in their growth. In watering them give them sufficient at a time to wet their roots to the bottom of the pots, but do not keep them saturated all of the time, nor suffer them to wait for want of it, and keep them clean from dust on their leaves, as it stops their pores and makes them turn yellow and sickly, and such plants as require support should be tied up to neat sticks, and all straggling shoots should be cut off to keep the plant

in a handsome shape. Where plants have been attended to, I have frequently seen as fine or finer specimens them growing in a room window than in a greenhouse, the reason of which may be attributed to the greater care a few plants can receive in a room than is practicable in a house, and as coal is much used, there is less danger of frost getting in the house at night, but if the atmosphere of the room is dry, it will benefit the plant to sponge the leaves with clean water occasionally, and keep the surface of the soil clean from filth, wiping the utside of the pot occasionally, for the moisture often causes foulness to gather on the pot which stops evaporation. [American Florist

To KILL ALL WEEDS. The leaves are the lungs; no plant can grow if it cannot breathe; and if it is prevented from breathing, it must soon die. Some persons dig for feet into the soil to eradicate roots; a much easier way, is to keep the tops buried, by repeated plowing, or by a thick coat of tan or sawdust. Elders and willows may be very easily killed without grubbing, by merely keeping them closely cut to the surface, and pulling off all the sprouts as they appear. Cut them off in the spring or early summer, burn the brush upon the stubs, and then remove the sprouts during the season, and the work is completed.

[Albany Cultivator.

PRESERVING CURRANTS. Currants and gooseberries may be preserved all the year ound, as fresh and sweet as when taken from the bush. The fruit should be plucked while green, or before the berries assume the red color, which precedes and heralds maturity, and put into clean dry glass bottles, which should be corked and sealed tight, and placed. in the cellar, or some other cool place; an ice

CoLOR OF EGGS. Fowls, to which a portion of chalk is given with their food, lay eggs having shells remarkable for their whiteness. By substituting for chalk, a calcareous earth,

TO TAKE INK OUT OF LINEN. Take a piece of tallow, melt it, and dip the spotted part of AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1848.

TURNER'S SHINGLE MACHINE.

It has been quite a desideratum to construct a machine that would split and shave shingles at one operation, and several inventions have been made and much time and money spent to accomplish this object, but not very succossfully until recently.

Capt. John Turner, formerly of Readfield but now of St. Albans, after several years spent in experimenting and studying out the mechanical principles required to effect this properly, has at length succeeded in constructing a machine that works admirably.

The great trouble heretofore in making shingles in the way proposed is this: In riving shaving, the grain of the wood has been started, the fibres separated, and the shingle soon became shaky, and would let the water through it. The object, therefore, has been to construct a machine that would not strain the grain or fibres of the wood, and at the same time rive and shave the shingle smoothly In operating Capt. T's machine, nothing more is necessary than to have the shingle bolts steamed thoroughly and the knives sharp. This being done, the machine will cut twenty per minute with ease. It operates well with cedar, pine, spruce, hemlock and ash. We have specimens of the shingles cut at Readfield, (where a machine is in operation,) composed of the above named kinds of wood, and which will compare with any shaved shingles whatever for smoothness, compactness, and shape. A great saving of lumber is made by the use of this machine, as there are no shavings taken off, as in the ordinary mode of shaving shingles, nor any saw scarf, as in the common mode of sawing them.

Cant. Turner has secured his right by patent, and we hope he will be amply rewarded for his ingenuity and patient labors in bringing his machine to so much perfection.

JOINING LEAD PLATES TOGETH-ER WITH LEAD.

A friend wishes to know the best metho of uniting lead plates together with lead, so as to have a uniformity of metal throughout. We are not a "plumber" nor cunning workman in metals, and almost any tip worker or copper founder would show him or tell him how do it. For his gratification, however, we extract and abridge the following direc-

tions from Ure's Dictionary. The edges of sheet lead for sulphuric acid chambers, concentrating pans, &c., are joined together by melted lead itself, because any solder of other metal would be corroded. With this view, the two edges being placed in contact, are flattened down into a long wooden groove, and secured in their situation by a few brass pins driven into the wood.

The surfaces are next brightened with a triangular scraper, rubbed over with candle grease, and then covered with a stream of hot melted lead. The riband of lead thus apinto partial fusion with the plumber's conical wire, (soldering iron,) heated to redness; the contact of air being prevented by sprinkling rosin over the surface.

A HINT FOR DAGUERROTYPISTS.

In taking Daguerrotype likenesses of individuals, it would sometimes be interesting to have a fac simile of their hand writing, on the same plate-as, for instance, their signature, at the bottom of the plate. We think this might be done by the mode discovered by Dr. Page, who is attached to the Patent Office at Washington, and which he calls "Radiography." He found that if a highly polished silver

plate be placed at a very short distance (30th of an inch) above any ornamental design upon the corner of a book, or upon a picture, and allowed to remain in this condition, in a dark place, about eight hours, and the plate then be iodized and submitted to vapor of mercury, the whole picture will appear out distinctly.

He obtained images of seals, and cameo perfect in the minutest details; and it was found, when the first condition of the plate was sufficiently prolonged, that breathing on the plate developed the picture while the moisture remained upon the plate. On this plan we think the fac simile above spoken of, may be obtained. Lay the plate on or near to the hand writing, and let it imbibe the rays as stated, and then bring it out in the usual manner. If, by so doing, the writing should be reversed, how would it do to make the paper, on which the writing is, transparent with varnish or oil, and place it on the back? Will some of our Daguerrian folks try it?

HONOR TO THE WORTHY. The corner ston of a monument to Geo. Walton and Lyman Hall, signers of the Declaration of Indepen dence, was laid on the 4th inst., in Augusta,

SAVING FROM SLAUGHTER FOR SLAUGHTER A new society has been proposed in Boston. the object of which is to protect game birds during certain seasons of the year.

HEAVY EARNINGS. It is said by some wri ter, that Sir Walter Scott received, during his life, the sum of £250,000 from the sales of his several works-more than a million of

UNCLE SAM'S FARM. The amount of acres in the territory belonging to the United States is said to be 250,000,000. It isn't all tillage, though, by a "long chalk."

CORE FEATHER BEDS. A writer in an exchange paper, recommends to cut cork very fine, and make beds of it for seamen. In case of shipwreck, they will float and bear up two

COSTLY RIOTS. It costs the city and county of Philadelphia a trifle to support her riots. According to a report of the county boards, the judgments obtained, in consequence of the riots, since 1844, amount to \$267,409. Of this the State has paid \$58,272. These are not all, as there are many suits still pending against the county. Fighting is coatly usiness any way you can fix it.

writer in the Literary World, we may expect a visit from William and Mary Howitt to the United States shortly. These agreeable and sensible writers will be right welcome. We would walk farther to give them a greeting than we would to see all the generals this side of the Styx, or the other side either.

[For the Maine Farmer.]
THE FOURTH IN PERU. espectable number of the citizens of Peru, having

methodist Meeting House, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose, and with the avowed object of having one worthy of freemen, patriots, philanthropists, and christians. For this purpose the following order of exercises took place:—Invocation, by the Rev. B. Lufkin; Music, by the Choir; Reading the Decharation of Independence, by Daniel Knight, of Peru; Original Poem, by Jacob Lovainy, of Peru; Original Poem, by Jacob Lovainy, of Peru; Original Poem, by Jacob The pronunciamento of Parades was signed. atyle. No spirits were allowed but those of philanthropy and genuine patriotism at the table; even party spirit which the latter were successful. was totally excluded. After hearing the toasts, spiced with wit and seasoned with sterling sense, which were would overthrow the Government. A large temperance address from B. Streeter, Esq., of Turner. The company then separated, and went home erect as

As the writer was not present, he begs leave to pre- the Indians had mutinied and returned. ent a few extracts from the poem and oration delivered at the time. The poet dwelt principally on the achievements of the first discoverers and settlements and the heroes of the Revolution, and closed in a beautiful and stirring appeal to Freedom. It commences thus:

irring appeal to Freedom. It commences thus:

"Ere other lands had into knowledge whirled,
Or Science sought, and faund this western world
In eastern climes, beneath the breaking morn,
The heavens are bowed and a Columbus born.
Whom Heaven itself had seemed to delegate,
To swell the globe—the instrument of fate;
Whose star-lit genius scorned with honest leer
The bordered limits of a hemisphere,
But soared afar in native pride, a.d bore
Its deep conception to a distant shore.
One mighty deed of everlasting worth,
(The proud discovery of another earth.)
Has twined the living laurelled wreath of fame
And proud distinction round his deathless name

But I must apologise to the young poet for this scanty quotation, as the important topics dwelt upon by the or- Don't despise an old rag to-day, for to-morrow ator demand our attention. This oration, which lies it may be in your hands in the shape of a bank before me, possesses some rare qualities. And first-it bill, with which you are to buy your dinner. is fairly written. There is no trouble in reading it offhand, without stopping to spell the words. A rare quality among our scribes. Second—there is no party slang r sectarianism. Third-there is no waste matter; every sentence is rich in gems of thought. Fourth-the style is perspicuous; the eye no sooner glances on a day of rest and religious improvement, are sentence than the mind grasps the whole idea. Fifthit is forcible and demands attention, without bombast or overstrained metaphor. I transcribe a few sentences, and wish I had room for more, "And how shall we preserve and cherish the liberty and its institutions entrusted to our care? Let the Pilgrim Fathers answer. and they will say, educate your children. Call on the

greatest patriots and statesmen our country has known, among whom, and not the least, is the name of John Quincy Adams, (sacred be the name through all coming time to every American,) I say ask these, and they reply, educate the people. It was for this object the Pilgrims left Holland for American wilderness, and when settled on the American shore their sound and wholesome legislation constituted the foundation of an impershable monument to their memory. But, in the language of a celebrated man, its crowning glory was the 400 of them had been in prison, 600 of them ple. The germ of a republic had taken root in their slept in a bed. hearts, and is it too much to believe that with prophetic vision they foresaw the day when the people should be their children and apprentices a certain amount of edu- belong to us. cation. They also passed laws making it the duty of towns to support public schools, and larger towns a grammar school, where all who would attend might be Pennsylvania, has resigned the Gubernatorial fitted for the university, at the public expense. And be it remembered, that act was the first of the kind that ever illuminated the statute book of any christian nation or SHAKING THE CHURCH. The established people on earth. That indeed was an epoch in the his-

united voices of three millions of freemen."

NOMINATIONS. At the Somerset Whig Convention, held at Skowhegan, on the 6th new law in Rome abolishes the censorship of inst., the following nominations were made: the Press. It provides that every paper shall For Representative to Congress, (fifth district,) Abner Coburn, of Bloomfield; for State publication. Claudestine publications are Senators, Elijah Wood, Jr., of St. Albans, punishable by fine or imprisonment. Every and Charles B. Foster, of the Forks; for County Commissioner, Samuel Taylor, Jr., of Fairfield; for County Treasurer, Silas W. Turner, of Norridgewock.

GREAT LAW JOB. No less than three hundred and thirty indictments have been found against the persons in charge of the schooner Pearl, in which so many slaves were foundbound from the capital of the United States

Bumpstead, merchants of Boston, have re- regiments, when they may look as uncouth cently dissolved partnerships, having been about the chops as a rough terrier. partners fifly years. They were also together in the same store as apprentices seven years. We guess they were both clever fellows, and have set good examples for others.

RATHER TOO IGNORANT. An exchange paper states that in Indiana there are thirty-eight thousand persons who cannot read and write. We reckon the schoolmaster has been abroad too long from that State.

the recent state trials in Ireland a free passage fictions of this kind, often produce insanity sage back again, with a little momentum on indulgence. the seats of their inexpressibles.

QUITE A BELL-E. The great bell, cast for cidedly the greatest bell-e in town.

NEW STEAM CANAL BOAT. An iron steambont, with the wheel in the centre, for the teachers. purpose of being used on canals, has been invented and put in operation by H. W. Paine, Esq., of Worcester.

casionally explode and do mischief. One several days since. burst in the establishment of A. White, in Ann Street, Boston, week before last, and killed Leander Washburn

A HANDSOME PRESENT. The Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, have boxed up \$1000 and sent it to Dr. Morton, as a present for discovering the stupefying effects of Ether. What are they going to give Dr. Jackson for telling him of it?

BEWARE OF CLAM'S MILE. The Boston Mail says that the cause of death from eating clams is this-from May to August the clam is in its milk, and is, of course, unwholesome.

UNCLE SAM'S DEBT. According to the Register of the Treasury, the debt of the United States is very nearly sixty-seven millions of dollars.

PARIS THEATRES. French papers state that the theatres in Paris are nearly deserted. PARIS THEATRES. French papers state that the theatres in Paris are nearly deserted. The drama out of doors is interesting enough now, and the terrible tragedies outstrip the theatres both in reality and thrilling effect.

LATEST FROM MEXICO, &c. The following is a telegraphic despate from New York to the Boston Atlas, dated

on Sunday last: Advices from the city of Mexico to the 24th

by Daniel Knight, of Peru; Original Poem, by Jacob Lovejoy, of Peru; Oration, by Ira Parlin, Esq., of Weld; Singing and Benediction. A procession was then formed and moved to the dinner table, where the then formed and moved to the dinner table, where the then formed and moved to the dinner table, where the then formed and moved to the dinner table, where the table was signed to the dinner table where the table was signed to the dinner table where the table was signed to the table then formed and moved to the dillier though the company partook of a collation prepared for the occasion occupany partook of a collation prepared for the occasion. His advanced guard under Jarauta had entered Queretaro, after some fighting between

received with the most enthusiastic cheering, the pro-cession moved back to the meeting house to listen to a The American troops had all left Tampico. In Yucatan the Indians had approa very near Campeachy, and burned seventee The company then separated, and went home erect as they came, and with the proud consciousness of being edified and improved by the exercises.

estates, and the villages of Popmaxan and Piche. Another village is also reported to have been burned. The troops sent against

In the province of Merida the troops gained some advantage, but on the 14th, 4000 Inc VENEZUELA. There had been an engagement off Maracarbo, between the fleets Paez and Monagas, in which the former was successful, and one of the vessels of the latter was captured. Three others had arrived at Porto Cabello.

QUICK CHANGES IN THE RAGS. A bundle of old rags was one day, not long since, jolting along one hundred miles from New York city, and the next morning, by nine o'clock, they had been transformed into daily papers, and the boys were crying them about the city.

SABBATH LAWS ARE CONSTITUTIONAL. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have decided, in a recent trial, that laws enacted for promoting the observance of the Sabbath as a constitutional. None but a fool would say

WOULDN'T HARBOR THEM. Lieuts. Hare and Dutton, who were sentenced to death for murder in Mexico, but pardoned when peace was declared, arrived in New Orleans and put up at one of the large hotels. The landlord politely bowed them out, and they left to find quarters elsewhere.

MISERY. Our boys don't begin to know what misery is. In an account of the London ragged school it is stated that the average attendance for the past year was 4,000. Of these blishment of free schools for the children of the peo- lived by begging, and 240 of them had never

ABUSING THE LADIES. Reports say that the sovereign? And not only did they foresee, but wise- the Mexicans, since the departure of the Unily prepared for the event, by adopting the only proper ted States troops, have gone to "licking" the and effectual method of qualifying the people to exercise women, by way of revenge for getting "licked" the sovereign power. One of the earliest laws they en- themselves. Some of them have been brandacted, made it the duty of parents and guardians to give ed on the cheek U. S. They of course will

> GOV. SHUNE RESIGNED. GOV. Shunk, of chair, on account of ill health.

people on earth. I must have development tory of mankind. It was the first genuine development people, and is undergoing some "searching which, in little more than a century afterwards, to the operations." It has been demonstrated that wonder of the nations, went up to Heaven from the the income of the clergy in the establishment is £10,000,000 in Great Britain, while in all J. H. J. the rest of Europe it is but £7,000,000

> LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN ROME. The public journal must have a responsible Editor.

NEW MILITARY STATION. Our gov't have concluded to establish a military station at Corpus Christi and have purchased a site for the barracks.

How THEY SHALL BE SHAVED. It has been ordered that soldiers in the army shall have their bair cropped-whiskers not to extend below the tips of the ears, and a line thence with the curve of the mouth, and no hair on LONG COPARTNERSHIP. Messrs. Trott & the upper lip, unless they belong to cavalry

> SQUEEZED TO DEATH. It is said by the curious in these matters if fish get below a certain depth in the sea they are pressed to death by the great weight of the water. No doubt of it, but how do you get them there?

INSANITY CAUSED BY NOVELS. Dr. Stokes, of the Mt. Hope asylum for the insane, says that there are several cases there of person WE DON'T WANT THEM. The British gov-novels. No doubt intense excitement brought whose insanity was brought on by reading ernment have given to the crown witnesses in on in persons of certain temperaments by to this country. We hope the friends of Ire- We know some cases near unto it, and a great land in this country will give them a free pas- many who are rendered rediculous by such

CAUSE OF BOSTON'S PROSPERITY. The secret of the prosperity of Boston is this: 1st, the cathedral in Montreal, weighing 25,000 she has an excellent harbor. 2d, she has expounds, has been hung in its belfry, and is decellent schools. The average cost of her Grammar schools, accomodating 2000 scholars, is \$20,000, and she always has the best of

CUCUMBERS. We are indebted to our friend E. D. Norcross, of this town, for some excellent eucumbers, raised in his garden. He picked some good sized ones from his vines

CHANGE. The Kennebec now runs o Monday and Thursday, and the Charter Oak on Tuesday and Friday.

SUICIDE. Mr. Henry Cobb, of Mount Desert, and formerly of Goldsborough, is be-lieved to have committed suicide by deliber-ately drowning himself on Monday night. Mr. Cobb had several times previously attempted in various ways to make way with himself. On Sunday he prepared some pieces of rope—and in the night following left his boarding house, in a skiff which has since been found, and it is believed he drowned nself by lashing weights to his body and and was of highly respectable co His age was about 60 years.

AMERICAN OPINIONS ON THE LATE OUT-BREAK. An eminent merchant of Bosto writing from Paris, says in substance: "Co theatres both in reality and thrilling effect.

WARTS MORE WIVES. Mons. Borete has petitioned the new assembly of France to pass a law authorising a plurality of wives in marriage. The man is either crazy, or has never been married.

that any large portion of the working people of Paris were on the side of the insurgents. It is thought that the examination now going on will show that it was a combination of monarchists, outside of France, with the lower orders of the population of Paris, and that from this source came the money and military skill, so conspicuously exhibited in this insurrection. ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. BLOODY INSURRECTION IN PARIS Fifteen to twenty thousand persons

killed!

breadstuffs have a downward tendency.

It is stated that money had been steady their town as he had treated Horlowitz, if throughout the week, notwithstanding the

tendency. Prices continue low. Chartism for the present appears to have

Chartism for the present appears to have lost all interest in the public mind.

IRLLAND. There appears to be at present a lull in Irish affairs. Perhaps it is a lull that precedes a storm. The papers and orators continue to preach the cause of Repeal with the same eloquent vehemence. Yet there does not appear to be that unity and determination that has heretofore existed. The physical force Repealers appear to have it pretty much their own way. Mr. John O'Connell has intimated his desire to return to private life. He cannot reconcile a resort to physical force with his views of duty. A new paper called "The Irish Felon," has made its apcalled "The Irish Felon," has made its appearance in Dublin. It is edited by Mr. Mar-advanced to Poland. tin and Devin Reilly. It has the boldness of expression, without the force and genius, which characterized the United Irishman, when edited by Mr. Mitchell.

A letter from Riga, dated the 17th, says:—An article in a paper published in St. Petersburgh, in the Russian language, called the "Biene," (the Bee,) says that 270,000 men,

A Donegal correspondent of the Nation mentions that some of his neighboring farmers have sown their garden seeds in letters, to form, when grown up, the words "Remem-

It is stated that many of the most influen-tial of the Irish Catholic clergy hold back, and refuse to join hands with the advocates of physical force. The potato and wheat crops promise an

The body of Tom Steele was carried to

GERMANY. In the various duchies of the empire, and some of the free cities, disturbances still continued, but they were mostly of

an unimportant character.

Paussia. Such of the ministry as had not already retired, headed by Count Camphausen, had sent in their resignations, and it was only after much trouble and delay that a new cabinet could be formed. The Cologne Gazette states that Berlin was again in a state of of the Czar no one can clearly define them. fermentation, and a new outbreak was momently expected.

the proffered mediation of Great Britain with regard to the settlement of the Italian States. There still continues much excitement among the workmen of Vienna, who are constantly inciting some new disturbance of the public The Wiener Zeitung, of the 22d inst.,

states that the Archduke John was to arrive on the 23d, and at once enter upon the duties of his temporary regency by opening the

the government has been obliged to have re-

the great financial crisis.
Naples and Sicily. Further advices from Palermo confirm the statement that the British government has intimated its willingness to recognize the independence of Sicily. It appears that the Sicilian Minister of Foreign Affairs announced to the Chamber on the 9th inst., that, with the President of the Provisional Government, he had that day had an interview with the English consul, who was charged to communicate verbally from Lord Palmerston, that the English Cabinet is convinced that the separation of Sicily from Na-ples is a fact which has become inevitable, and which is justified by the disdain with which the Neapolitan Government has met every attempt at conciliation; that the desire of Great Britain is to see Sicily assume the position of stability and order, towards which she has already so far advanced; and that the British Government is accordingly disposed to recognize any Italian prince whom she may wish to select as her monarch, while at the same time it will avoid influencing the choice by any indication of a preference

The Patria of the 21st says that advices from Naples of the 17th announced that the situation of the King was so serious, the insurgent provinces having had some successes. and refusing to lay down their arms, that he

but (add the advices) it will be too late. The Sicilian Parliament, sitting at Palermo, has published the list of four candidates for the throne of Sicily. They are a son of the King of Sardinia, the son of the Duke of Tuscany, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the ce de Canino, (Lucien Bonaparte,) and the Prince de Beauharnais.

NORTHERN ITALY. By the accounts from Italy it appears that the fortune of war has both parties, since our last dates. On the 14th ult., the city of Treviso surrendered to General Welden, after sustaining a bombardment of twelve hours. Thirty-six pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the

of 600 Austrians, and maintained the National Guard in its integrity. A temporary cessation of hostilities was talked of, to allow of men and lower classes, were in a state of in-

tains an account of an attack on the heights some were proceeding to the National Assent of Della Corona, by 2500 Austrians, who bly. A deputation of five ourriers havin were repulsed with the loss of 300 men. waited upon M. Marie, at the Luxembourg

Albert. The details were not known. At the 'You are not the slaves of this man-you can moment when the writer concludes his letter, state your own grievances.' This expression

On the 18th, a body of 2500 Austrians, with two pieces of artillery, made an attempt to regain the positions of Rivoli and Del Monte della Cornea, but were vigorously and

insurrection. The Princess Windischratz was shot by an artisan of the name of Muhr. The son of the Prince received two musket-shots at the University, where his father had sent him with a flag of truce; he died of his wounds. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kock was shot by a woman. Many officers were killed. The losses of the insurgents cannot be ascertained, as they carried their wounded away, and buried those who were killed. The papers found in the house of Baron Villani, one of

the chiefs, show that the insurrection was long since prepared, and that the outbreak was fixed for the 15th.

The letters from Prague, in the German

papers, are unanimous in their statements of the change from anarchy and carnage to peace and order, which has been effected within the

state that the insurrection of the southern Sclavonians was proceeding in a dreadful manner. Carlowitz had been bombarded by the Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron Habrow-The steamship Niagara arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning of last week, having made the trip from Liverpool to that city in the short space of ten days and nineteen hours, including the ston at Halifax. We take our including the stop at Halifax. We take our summary of the news from the Boston papers.

England. The wheat and other crops promise to be very abundant. The month of June has been auspicious. The prices of breadstuffs have a downward tendency. they did not surrender within two hours, and they then surrendered. The soldiers had ten Although trade in the manufacturing dis-

Russia. Great apprehensions as to the in tentions of the Emperor are entertained by the whole of the German press. The Cologne

infantry, and 70,000 cavalry, with correspond ing corps of artillery, were moving towards the German frontier, and that at the end of May a fleet of 16 line-battle ships and frigates, were ready to sail at any moment. These accounts are confirmed by officers. The fact of the matter, however, comes best from a commercial friend, at Kiew, viz: that 16,000 men had marched through that town towards the German frontiers. Every day consideraabundant harvest, which is certainly good ble powder wagons pass through Riga. day of the Whitsuntide holidays, and the fol-Dublin, and laid in state, in Conciliation Hall, previous to its interment in the same grave-yard, and beside that of his great leadthat in the course of fourteen days 16,000 men are to be quartered in its neighborhood In short, the Baltic provinces, notwithstanding their peaceable addresses, are being militarily

It is the opinion here (and this opinion confirmed by what the Russian officers say) that the German frontiers would not be respected. The friendly German-Russians do not fear this; but as regards the real intentions The cholera was making rapid strides, and had reached the vicinity of St. Petersburgh. It is stated to be much more malignant than

in 1831 DENMARK. SWEDEN AND THE DUCHIES Prolonged conferences had been held by the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, and the English Ambassador, Sir Henry Wynn, and i was stated, as their result, that the prelimina ries of a treaty of peace had already been signed. Its basis was said to be the political separation of the duchies from Denmark, and a distinct government for the former, with Prince Ferdinand, uncle to the Danish King, The diplomatic corps are dispersing from as Governor. The troops both of Denmark Innspruck; the majority repair to Ischl, whith-er the court will also repair.

course to extraordinary measures to ward off the great financial crisis.

Belgium. Everything was quiet in Belgium. The King opened the Chambers at Brussels on the 26th, and concluded his speech

We are passing through a period of difand sure path in which she has entered. By cile stability with progress, and order with the practice of liberty in every shape. In order to keep on that path, and successfully to ac complish her mission of peace and labor main united. You, gentlemen, who faithfully express her sentiments and her wishes, and who are entrusted with her dearest interests, will worthily respond to her expectations You will afford the Government that kind cooperation which it requires in order to fulfil ts difficult task, and then, again, our com efforts will have deserved well of our country

On concluding the speech, his Majesty was greeted with loud cries of "Vive le Roi!" SPAIN. The Government was shortly to publish a manifesto, appealing from Lord Palmerston to the whole civilized world about details of the last negotiations between that Minister and Senor Isturitz.

PORTUGAL. Advices from Lisbon to the 19th, state that all remains quiet there; all commerce is stagnant, and every thing in a and feelings are at work, and from the visits of police agents to private houses in a domi-ciliary way, as well as the many arrests of parties known to be hostile to the status quo Government, all would seem to indicate that the city is on the eve of a political earthquake.

Colonel Portal, the chief of the insurrection at Seville, has, in a published letter to the Patriota, indignantly denied that Sir H. Bulwer had any share in promoting that outbreak

of which he was charged by the Government FRANCE. The intelligence from Paris is of the mo frightful character; and scenes of anarchy and bloodshed have been enacted, exceeding the mediation of England. The terms proposed were the cessation of Lombardy to Sardinia on the one hand, and a payment of part of the public debt of the Austrians by the Italians, on the other.

The description of Lombardy to Sardinia on the one hand, and a payment of part of the public debt of the Austrians by the Italians, on the other.

The Piedmontese Gazette of the 23d con-A Marseilles journal of the 25th says that letters received there from Cannes, announced the surrender of Verona to the army of Charles in the affair of the 15th May, said to the men victory.

Reinforcements to the Italian army, with arms and ammunition, are about to be sent from Rome. Ancona has offered 12,000 men instant, the first barricades were raised, and the troops and the National Guards called

the movement had assumed all the character of an open insurrection, possessed themselves Successfully repulsed on every point.

Bohemia. Letters from Prague of the 21st of all that portion of the right bank of inst. state that order is now completely restored in that city; that the shops are again opened, and that confidence is again returning. Papers which contain important information of the purpose and extent of the conspiracy, are in the hands of the government, and a number of arrests have taken place, especially among the clergy. by the insurgents, the fact may be mention ly among the clergy.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung gives some further particulars of the victims of the insurrection. The Princess Windischratz was Guard, until all but one man were shot. The

quarters, where conflicts took place, as at St.
Dennis and St. Martin, it now appears that the enthusiastic courage of the insurgents repulsed them, and even beat them in other parts of the city. Lamartine rode with the staff of Cavaignac through Paris to quell the insurrection; but it was evident that nothing but the power of arms could compel the insurgents to yield. The Government forces were divided into three divisions; and large masses of troops were brought to bear with artillery upon the positions of the insurgents; but still Friday passed and the insurrection had evidently gathered strength.

On Saturday, the National Assembly declared itself in permanence, and Paris was placed in a state of siege. The Paris was placed in a state of siege. The insurgents posted, that the military, were the insurgents posted, that the military, were the insurgents posted, that the military, were the insurgents posted, that the military, quarters, where conflicts took place, as at St. | sued; and it was not before four o'clock (the

on Saturday, the National Assembly declared itself in permanence, and Paris was placed in a state of siege. The Executive power was delegated absolutely to Gen. Cavaignac; and at half-past ten the members of the Executive Government resigned. They declared that they should have been wanting in their duties and honor had they withdrawn before a sedition or a public peril. They only withdrew before a vote of the Assembly. y withdrew before a vote of the Assembly. iately slaughtered. This was the first suc-Reports poured in every hour to the Assembly; and as the intelligence arrived of the slaughter of the National Guard, and the fall on the one side. The Pantheon was storned of one general after another, who was killed on the other by M. Boulay, a member of the or wounded by the insurgents, the sensation Assembly, at the head of his regiment of ecame deep and alarming.

Various proclamations were issued by Cen. Institute the insurgents were driven from point to point till they lost the whole of Cavaignae to induce the insurgents to lay their strong points, and were at last forced down their arms, but to no effect. The whole to take refuge in the large district in the

of Saturday was employed in desperate fighting on both sides. Except a lull during a frightful thunder-storm in the afternoon of Friday, the conflicts were without intermis-On Saturday, however, the carnage test, the insurgents in the Faubourg surrenand battles on the south side of the river were dered unconditionally. This was the last horrible. During the whole of Friday night, stronghold of the revolt, the Clos de St. La-and until three o'clock on Saturday, the roar zare having been already stormed. In this of artillery, and the noise of musketry, were incessant. In this frightful state of things the tations from the Assembly were proposed to go and entreat the combatants to cease this go and entreat the combatants to cease this which is scattered over with out houses, fratricidal strife; but all the successive reports building materials and timber, was converted proved that the insurgents were bent upon into a regular fortress, in a manner which only yielding up the struggle with their lives; rendered it impregnable without a regular and their valor was only surpassed by their desperate resolution. On Saturday night, at were quartered inside. Various attempts had eight o'clock, the capital was in an awful been made to carry it by storm but in vain; state. Fighting continued with unabating fu-ry. Large masses of troops poured in from all the neighboring departments; but still the cing guns and shells against it.

insurgents, having rendered their positions almost impregnable, resisted, more or less effectually, all the forces which could be brought against them. The 'red flag,' the banner of mandants of the National Guard hit upon a the Republique Democratique et Sociale, was plan to get within the barricades, without hoisted by the insurgents. On the Sunday morning, at the meeting of ilar to that adopted by Gen. Taylor at Monthe National Assembly, the President announced that the Government forces had completely succeeded in suppressing the insurrection In some cases the

on the left bank of the river, after a frightful gents had taken refuge were mined. sacrifice of human life; and that Gen. Cav- The city, at the scenes of the combats bore aignac had given the insurgents, on the right bank, till ten o'clock to surrender; when, if the appearance of having suffered from a long bombardment. Many houses were entirely they did not lay down their arms, he would destroyed, and others nearly ruined. At the storm their entrenchments in the Faubourg last advices, the appearance of Paris was still St. Antoine, where they were now driven, very melancholy. From the vast number of and put the whole to the sword. The heavi- casualties in the course of the four days durest artillery had been brought to bear upon ing which the insurrection lasted, almost evethem, and little doubt could be entertained that the insurrection would be put down. The hope thus held out of the termination in deep mourning, with all the signs of deep of the insurrection was not, however, real- affliction. Vast numbers of the National ized. The fighting continued the whole of Guards were missing, and the doubt as to Sunday, with a fearful loss of life, especially their fate is almost more painful than the certo the National Guards. On Monday, the tainty of the worst. In every church funeral reinforcements General Lamoriciere had received from General Cavaignac enabled him. The number of the dead and wounded to be to hem in the insurgents in the eastern part still seen carried along the different streets

of the city; and although reduced to extremities, they still fought with incredible valor. It was thought, on Monday morning early, was ably conceived according to the topogthat they would surrender; but again the hope raphy of the city, and it was evidently well thus held out of the termination of the insur-rection was not immediately realized. At half osier wand, which each of them kept concealpast ten on Monday, the fighting was resumed; ed in his sleeve, those borne by and it was only after a frightful struggle of forked at the end. Evidence has been obabout two more hours that the Government tained that besides their general plan of oper-troops everywhere prevailed; and the heart of ation, the insurgents had a revolutionary the insurrection being broken, the insurgents Government ready organised. Some of the the country, in the direction towards Vincen- stones and were fifteen feet thick, being almost

nes. The eastern quarters, comprising the Faubourgs St. Antoine, du Temple, Meuilmoutant, and Pepincourt, were the last subdued. The last band took refuge in the celewere evidently well supplied with arms, am-Garde Mobile hunted them even from the many females, who rendered great service by sanctuary, and they were scattered in the carrying ammunition from place to place, neighboring fields. On Tuesday the insur-The loss of life in this most unexampled lady was found. On searching, her person was conflict has been terrific. It is thought that the predominating loss will be found to be far of the women fought desperately.

greater on the side of the soldiery than of the insurgents. No fewer than fourteen general engaged at the height of rebellion, was about officers have been put hors du combat, a great- 250,000. This included several regiments of of Napoleon. Amongst those who fell are Gen. Negrier and Gens. Deart and Brea; to Paris. The number of regular troops en-Gens. Charbonnel and Renault, and others, gaged did not exceed 30,000.

The estimates of killed and wounded vary severely wounded. Four or five members of the National Assembly are amongst the killed, and as many more are wounded. But perhaps the most touching death is that of the Archbishop of Paris. The venerable prelate, will, probably, exceed 15,000.

severely wounded. Four or five members of

Archbishop of Paris. The venerable prelate, on Sunday, volunteered to go to the insurgents as a messenger of peace. Cavaignac said that such a step was full of danger, but this Christian pastor persisted. He advanced, attended by his two vicars, towards the barricades, with an olive branch borne before him, when he was ruthlessly shot in the groin, and fell mortally wounded. The venerable patient was carried by the insurgents to the nearest hospital in St. Antoine, where he received the last sacraments, languished, and

the last sacraments, hanguished, and has since died. The editor of the Pere Duchesne, M. Laroche, the translator of Sir Walter Scott's works, was shot in the head to puzzle every one. The leaders and instiat the barricade Rochechoart, where, in the gators of the insurrection were to be brought dress of an ouvrier, he was fighting, with unheard of valor, at the head of a party of in- taken in arms. The assembly passed maniregents.
It will probably be never correctly ascer-portation, (probably to the Marquesas Isltained to what extent the sacrifice of human ands) on all persons taken with arms in their life in this fearful struggle has reached. Some hands. The families of the convicts to be compute the loss on the side of the troops at allowed to go with them. It would seem, from five to ten thousand slain, but we hope however, to be next to impossible to transport this is exaggerated. The number of prisoners so many prisoners, and many will probably captured of the insurgents exceeds five thous-

and. All the prisons are filled, as well as the dungeons and vaults of the Tuileries, the Louvre, Palais Royal, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Hotel de Ville. A military commission has already been appointed to the National Assembly seemed wound up try such as were found with arms in their hands; and they will probably be deported to bate, if it may be so called, on the decree to hands; and they will probably be deported to the Marquesas Islands, or some transatlantic French colony. A decree has been proposed with that object. The savage cruelty with which the insurgents waged war almost exceeds belief. They tortured some of their prisoners, cut off their hands and feet, and inflicted barbarities worthy of savages. The women were hired to poison the wine sold to the soldiers, who drank it, reeled, and died. We would gladly turn from the details of the awful deeds which have been perpetrated. It are were shot on the spot, and 400 more

awful deeds which have been perpetrated. It zare were shot on the spot, and 400 more seems to be believed generally, that if the insurgents had succeeded in following up their various surmises were aflost as to the original various surmises were affected by the original various surm most admirably concerted plan of operations, and having advanced their line and possessed. The European Times says:

themselves of the Hotel de Ville, and followed "No one believes that the Legitimists furup their successes along the two banks of the river, that the whole city would have been has not the requisite command of money; and, given up to pillage; indeed the words 'PILLAGE and RAPE' are said to have been inscribed on one of their banners. Not less than 30,000 stand of arms have been seized and captured in the Faubourg St. Antoine alone."

has not the requisite command of money, and, indeed, his name was not even whispered throughout the whole of this eventful period. It is not doubted that the means came from persons within the National Assembly. No one dares to name the guilty parties; but they We have not space to give a tenth part of the details of these dreadful conflicts which have reached us in our foreign files. As an Flocon, in the midst of the fearful struggle Flocon, in the midst of the fearful struggle on Saturday last, endeavored to raise a feelned, ing against strangers by his vile insinuations that seven men and two women maintained a barricade against a regiment of the National to overthrow the Republic, he perhaps of all men knew from what quarter it proceeded."

One of the most desperate conflicts appears to have been at the Pantheon, where the in-

from half past 3 to 5, P. M., when the build-aware, for some days previously, that the ining was recovered from the insurgents after three hundred discharges of cannon.

After the Place du Pantheon was taken, the for a fresh supply of troops being sent to the the Rue Neuve St. Genevieve were still to be forced. For five hours the cannon roared incessantly. The most dreadful carnage ensent; and as the telegraph is in the depart-

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would hardly seem possible that Lamartine acted a double part in this matter.

The bureaux have named a committee to investigate the affairs of the 15th May, and the cause of the insurrection of the 23d of June.

On the 28th ult. Gen. Lebreten, in a very warm speech, charged the "eminent men" of the Assembly with culpable silence in the present state of affairs, and plainly told them that the investigation of the committee would tell seriously against some of them. The feeling of the Assembly is very strong against the ultra democratic section, who are looked upon as accomplices of the insurgents. The thanks of the Assembly were voted to General Cavaignac. General Cavaignac proposed that the army, the national guard, and the Guard Mobile should be included in this vote, which was agreed to. The General restored to the Assembly the power entrusted to him.

M. Marin (Alt Streebourg) then proposed to the original bill, but had not examined the new draft now before the Senate, and was therefere unwilling to vote upon it. to the Assembly the power entrusted to him.

M. Martin (du Strasbourg) then proposed the following decree:—"The Assembly confers the Executive power on General Cavaignac, with the title of the President of the Council and school fund; to divide the town of Harrington and must school fund; to divide the town of Harrington and

government will probably be placed under his al to establish the Franklin and Kennebec Railroad Co.

direction.

A correspondent of the European Times, usually well informed, thus gives his views as to the present state of affairs in Paris:—

"The Republicans and the Revolutionists of the 24th February, are so much alarmed at the great influence which the members of the Thiers party are gaining in the Assembly, that they are most anxious the Constitution should be passed without delay. They are determined to have Gen. Cavaignac President of the Republic, and many of them express their readiness to appoint him dictator. There is, in fact, every appearance at the present moment of the Republic dwindling, even before the passing of the Constitution, into a Military Government."

Bill to divide the lown of witton, and the members also establish the Franklin and Kennebec Railroad Co. were recommitted in concurrence. House. The consideration of the bill in relation to banks and banking was resumed. The motion for the previous question was withdrawn, and the yeas and nays were then taken on indefaitely postponing the first section, which is as follows:

"Sec.1. If any bank that is or may be incorporated under the laws of this State shall, at any time, neglect or refuse to pay its bills or deposits in specie, on demand at its counter, in its usual hours of business, such bank shall in the same time suspend and cease to pay out or part with, directly or indirectly, by discount or otherwise, its moneys or means of every name; and its banking operations shall continue suspended as afore-said until such bank shall resume the payment of its bills and deposits, and actually pay the same on demand, in specie, as aforesaid."

And the first section was indefinitely postponed by the following vote: yeas 64, nays 49.

On motiou of Mr. Sewall, the remainder of the bill was laid on the table.

The bill to establish the Franklin and Kennebec Railroad Co.

Gen. Cavaignac has appointed Gen. Chan-garnier, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris, and Gen. Bedeau, Governor of Paris.

On motion of Br. Sewan, the Tellmander of the Kennebec and Franklin Railroad was received from the Senate. Mr. Fuller of Wayne, moved to recommit. After some dis-

By the last advices from Paris, the insurgents although conquered were by no means subdued, and it is not improbable but that they might attempt to renew the struggle.—
At that time, however, they confined their attempts to poisoning, and secret murders.—
Assassinations took place in great numbers in the quarters where the discontented pounds.

Fuller of Wayne, moved to recommit. After some discussion the motion prevailed.

Passed finally. Bill to divide the town of Harring-they might attempt to renew the struggle.—

Thursday, July 13.

Senate. Mr. Drew, from the committee on the judiciary, reported legislation inexpedient on an order in relation to chap. 99 of the Revised Statutes, so as the discontented pounds. the quarters where the discontented population reside, and generally at night in the streets. Court-martials were being held on the prisoners as rapidly as possible.

The commission of inquiry into the conspiracy and its connexion with that of the 15th Mr. Flint presented the remonstrance of Rodney Mr. Flint presented the petitions of Hiram Palmer et al., in relation to the fisheries on Damariscotta river.

May, sits in permanence, adjourning only for short intervals during the day.

A great meeting of the Bankers of Paris was held on the 29th, to devise measures to assist the new Minister of Finance, and provide capital for the employment of the working classes.

The pay of the National workmen had been the pay of the Na

The pay of the National workmen had been resumed, to keep them from starvation and desperation, but they are to be immediately re-organized, and compelled to productive labor.

Contrary to general expectation, the provinces have been generally quiet. The only exceptions have been the Marseillaise; an emeute broke out there on the 221, barricades were formed, and after the loss of about 50 National Guards, killed by the insurgents, the barricades were successively carried, and the movement put down.

LATER.

The following we copy from the New York Courier and Enqurier, received from its cor-

Courier and Enqurier, received from its correspondent, and telegraphed from London to Liverpool, just on the eve of the Niagara's sailing:

Description of Mr. Tuck, of Gardiner, the committee on agriculture was directed to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law requiring the deduction of tare for pressed hay.

Bill to incorporate the Neptune Bank, was read the third time.

The city still continues in a state of siege.
The streets are strictly guarded at night, and the few groups assembled are dispersed by the military; but there has not been the slightest attempt at disturbance whatever in the worst quarters of the city. The number of arrests increases every day. In one prison there are 1500 without straw to lie upon, and it is said that the typhus fever is breaking out among them.

The city still continues in a state of siege.

Mr. Cary, of Houlton, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

A lengthy discussion ensued.

Mr. Sewall moved to anend by providing that the bank should pay to the State one per cent. of its capital.

Farther discussion ensued.

The question was then taken on Mr. Sewall's amendment, and decided in the negative—yeas 61, nays 61.

Mr. Sewall requested Mr. Gilman, of Hallowell, to move a reconsideration, who did so, and the last vote was reconsidered.

among them.

M. Lalanne, Director of the National Workshops, was arrested yesterday. M. Emile de Girardin is in secret confinement. The Monsteur contradicts the arrest of Lalanne. The weekly returns of the Bank of France have not appeared this morning. None of the theatres are open—many of them are turned into temporary hospitals. Raspail, the editor of Sobrier's paper, the Commune de Paris, has been arrested. It appears that the report of the Count de Narhonne being shot was a mistake; the person shot was named Lecompte, from Narhonne.

from Mantua on the preceding day and re-pulsed the enemy, who sustained considerable loss,

Distressing Accident. A most distressing and heart rending scene occurred in Runford on the 4th. A party of young lads went into the Androseoggin River, near Rumford Point Ferry, to bathe. The water being very deep near the sand bar, and the wind blowing hard at the time, Charles Wood, aged fourteen years, son of the late Phineas Wood, Esq., Daniel M. Hinkson, aged seventeen, and George Hinkson, aged fifteen years, only sons of Widow Judith Hinkson, were all drowned. After a long search by a large party of the citizens of Rumford, their bodies were recovered. Their funerals were attended at the same time at the Centre Meeting House. The sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from Jeremiah, 1: 16, 17.—The lost boys were buried in one grave.

[Oxford Democrat.

An old lady, named Emerson, who was re-

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

following decree:—"The Assembly confers the Executive power on General Cavaignac, with the title of the President of the Council of Ministers, with authority to appoint the cabinet."

The following Ministry have been appointed: General Cavaignac, President; Bethmont, Justice; Bastide, Foreign Affairs; Senard, Home Department; Lamoriciere, War; Lablanc, Marine; Goudchaux, Finance; Recurt, Public Works; Toures, Commerce.

It is stated that Gen. Cavaignac has summoned to his councils M. Thiers, and the new government will probably be placed under his

light-boats, and buoys, which, after the adoption of some slight amendments, the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hannegan moved that the Senate proceed to hallot for a chairman of the Select Committee on the Oregon question ordered yesterday, was agreed to.

On counting the ballots it appeared that Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, was duly elected; he having received 33 out of 33 votes. The Senate then proceeded to ballot for the remaining seven members of the Committee, which resulted in the choice of the following Senators to serve on said Committee. Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, chairman. Mr. Phelps, of Vermont; Mr. Bright, of Indiana; Mr. Clarke, of Rhode Island; Mr. Mason, of Virginia; Mr. Calhoun, of S. C.; Mr. Atchison, of Missouri; Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky.

House. In committee of the whole, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was taken up, and various amendments considered. The amendment displacing Gideon Wells from the Naval Bureau, and requiring the vacancy to be filled by a Captain of the service, without extra pay, by which \$3000 per annum would be saved to the Treasury, was adopted.

The Committee then rose and reported progress, when, on motiou, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 14.

SENATE. Nothing important transacted.

In the House, after the transacted. from Narbonne.

The new Ministry gives satisfaction, and much is expected from M. Goudchaux, who has declared his opposition to the financial plans of his predecessors.

Madrid, 25th—There was a report that the Carlists were assembling in Navarre, but nothing official is known upon the subject.

Milan, 25th—The Austrians made a sortie from Mantia, on the preceding day and resolves were read and assigned and passed to be engrossed.

Passed finally. Bill qualifying the act incorporating the Kennebec Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Thing of Freeport, moved to reconsider the vote whereby the House indefinitely postponed the bill to incorporate the Neptune Bank. After a long debate the question was decided in the affirmative—67 to 66. On motion of Mr. Barnes the bill was then recommitted.

Senate. Bills were read and assigned and passed to be engrossed.

any for the improvement of Wells Harbor; to incor-	RKETS.
orate Rumford Falls Bridge Company. Resolves— newor of Bickford C. Matthews; relating to State aduation. HOUSE. Bills and resolves read and assigned, nesed to be engrossed, reports made, &c. Petitions. John B. Brown et. al. to be incorporated to the Portland Sugar Company; Daniel C. Emery et.	PRICE CURRENT. PROVISIONS, 6 Pork, round hogs, 750 @ 25 Clear salt do. 10 @ 25 Becf, ox, 5 5 5 0 @
l. to be relieved from certain settling dutter; Ephraim sheldon, for grant of land, and affidavit relating to the ame; R. B. Dunn et. al. for incorporation as North Vayne Scythe Manufacturing Company; James H. touch, for change of name. Remanstrance. Arthur Dinsmore et. al. against potition of S. W. Smith et. al. Passed finally. Bills to authorise the laying out of a coad over tide waters in the town of Westport; additional to an act establishing town cours, approved larch 22, 1844; to incorporate the Union Mutual ife Insurance Company; to incorporate the Rumford calls Bridge; to incorporate the Little River Canal Company for the improvement of Wells harbor; resolve relating to the State valuation; resolve in favor of	50 do. cow, 3 50 m Butter, 12 m Cheese, 9 m 15 Mutton, 3 m Chickens, 9 m 75 Geese, 6 m 25 Eggs, 12 m do. cooking, 00 m Apples, dried, 4 m do. cooking, 00 m EAL, 10 m Eecce, 25 m Pulled, 22 m 90 Woolsins, 30 m
Company for the improvement of Wells harbor: re-	Fleece,

CONGRESSIONAL COMPEND.

Upon this motion the yeas and nays were demanded, and the rules were suspended.

A very exciting political discussion ensued.

eded to the consideration of the Oregon bill. Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, of Va., rose and addressed

ne Senate. House. The first business in order was the River

House. Several hills were reported. Mr. Joseph Grinnell, of Massachusetts, called up the

BRIGHTON MARKET, July 13. At market 480 Beef Cattle, 4 pairs Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 1500 Shéep, and 340 Swine. BEEF CATTLE.—Sales dull. We quote extra, \$6.50; first quality, 6 @ 6.25; second, 5 75; third, 5 @ 5.50. WORKING OXEN.—No sales. COWS AND CALVES.—Sales \$22, 25, 27, 28, 20, 33, SENATE. The Committee on Indian Affairs re-corted a joint resolution in favor of the just and fair ettlement of the claims of the Cherokee Indians under the treaty of 1846. After some debate it was informaland 40.

SHEEP.—Small lots \$2, 2 37, 2 50, 2 75, and 3.

SWINE.—Old Barrows 5½, small pigs 6½. At retail 5

y laid aside.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported a bill of avor of carrying into effect certain Treaty stipulations with Mexico.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the

tigencies of the case.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Ladian Appropriation bill and the Senate's amendments to the same. Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, warmly advocated the claim of the North Carolina Indians.

Monday, July 10.

Senate. Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, asked and obtained leave to bring in a joint resolution in favor of preventing speculation in public lands, and providing that every male citizen may enter 160 acres, and receive a patent for the same after five years' residence thereon. Read and passed over informally.

Mr. Upham, of Vermont, presented a petition praying Congress to purchase Mt. Vernon for a site for a National Botanic Garden. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations!

Remember that the original and only genuine Indian WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

Read and passed over informally.

The genuine, for sale by 8. S. BROOKS, Water Street, only agent for Augusts; E. K. Butler, Hallowell; E. S. Loomis, Hallowell & Roads; A. T. Perkins, Gardinery.

ceive a patent for the same after five years' residence thereon. Read and passed over informally.

Mr. Upham, of Vermont, presented a petition praying Congress to purchase Mt. Vernon for a site for a National Botanic Garden. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Niles reported a bill in favor of extending the franking privilege. The bill providing for international literary exchanges was passed.

Mr. Atherton reported a bill from the Finance Committee, providing for the payment of liquidated claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico.

The Oregon bill was then taken up, and Mr. Reverly Johnson addressed the Senate at length.

House, Mr. Stephens moved that the rules he suspended to enable him to offer a resolution calling upon the Executive to communicate more accurate information respecting the boundaries of California and New Mexico, as described in the recent treaty; and asking whether civil government had not been ulready established there; whether trials and convictions had not taken place under the administrations of Gen. Kearney and California and New Mexico, New York. In the towns of the two parts of the difference of County, New York. In the towns of From Wm. Seaver & Son. Batavia, N. Y. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life has been used with marked surgest of County, New York. In the towns of County and County and California and New Mexico, as described in the recent treaty; and asking whether civil government had not been ulready established there; whether trials and convictions had not taken place under the administrations of Gen. Kearney

Buchan's Hungarian Balsam is the only successful remedy for Consumption ever discovered.

From Wm. Seaver & Son, Balavia, N. Y. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life has been used with marked success in Genesee County, New York. In the tewns of Pembroke and Alahama, we have sold a great number of bottles, and in several instances, the patients have assured us of its beneficial effects. One gentleman in particular, a farmer of Alabama, to whom we have sold twelve bottles, informs us that it was of more use to him than any medicine he ever used. Yours, Wm. Seaver & Bon.

Pamphiets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of J. E. Ladd and Dillingham & Titons, only agents in Augusta. aken place under the administrations of Gen. Kearney and Commodore Stockton; and if so, upon what au-TURSDAY, July 11.

SENATE. The appropriation bill was taken up, and the motion to strike out the appropriation in favor of marine hospitals, was debated.

The Senate laid aside the morning business and pro-

homeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's resy bower! The world was and:—the garden was a wild; And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled:

House. The first business in order was the River and Harbor resolutions, previously reported from the Committee on Commerce. The first of the series having already been adopted, the second resolution, declaring it to be the interest of the country that our national commerce and common defence required the exercise of the power the House had asserted in the first resolution. The question was taken by veas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas, 112; nays, 53.

The third resolution was then proceeded with, which declares that the President's reasonate, embraced in his Veto Message, sent to Congress, are insufficient. The yeas and nays were called for on this resolution, and resulted as follows: yeas 91, nays 71.

The consideration of the fourth resolution then came up, which declares against the power of the States to levy tonnage and other duties for the improvement of harbors and rivers. The previous question was called for on this resolution, which was sustained, and the yeas and nays demanded, which resulted as follows—yeas 109, nays 100.

The remaining resolution was then taken up and adopted.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the

for on this resolution, which was sustained, and the yeas not anys demanded, which resulted as follows—yeas 109, mays 100.

The remaining resolution was then taken up and adopted.

The House resolved itself into a Coramittee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. Several amendments were offered and considered, when the House adjourned.

Wednesday, July 12.

Senate. The bill relating to the payment of the liquidated claims of American citizens against Mexico, was taken up, read the third time and passed.

A message was received in writing from the President, communicating the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry held at San Patricio, is Mexico, which, with accompanying documents, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, being entitled to the floor, rose and addressed the Senate at length upon the Oregon bill.

Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, moved to commit the bill and amendments to a select committee of eight, to be anyoned of four members from the North and four the payment of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry held at San Patricio, is mexico, which, with accompanying documents, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, moved to commit the bill and amendments to a select committee of eight, to be anyoned of four members from the North and four the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry members from the North and four the floor, rose and addressed the Senate at length upon the Create of the Industry of Biddetord.

Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, moved to commit the bill and amendments to a select committee of eight, to be anyoned of four members from the North and four the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry members from the North and four the Industry of Inguiry members from the North and four the Industry of Inguiry members from the North and four the Industry of Inguiry members from the North and four the Industry of Inguiry members from the Inquiry members from the Inquiry members from the Inquiry members from the Inquiry members from

and amendments to a select committee of eight, to be composed of four members from the North and four from the South; to be equally divided as to party, and the members also to be elected by hallot, who shall report what propositions, if any, can be accomplished.

After a very long debate, Mr. Clayton's motion was adopted.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er.

Spirit: thy labor is o'er, Thy term of probation is run, Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore, And the race of immortals begun.

Mr. Joseph Grinnell, of Massachusetts, caned up the bill in favor of granting reciprocal privileges to the productions of Canada and the United States, and of allowing their transit through each free of import duties, which was read the third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

In this town, 4th, JOSEPH DENNISON, Jr., aged 22. In Mercer, 11th ult., CAROLINE THOMPSON, wife of Henry Thompson, aged 28. In Hallowell, 4th, JACOB GASELIN, aged 45; 14th, HENRY S. NEWMAN, of Boston, formerly of Winthrep, aged 30; 11th, MARIA B. GOODNO, wife of Dr. D. H. Goodno, aged 31; 15th ult., Mrs. SARAH M. G. WHITE, aged 47.

whole, and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Several amendments were proposed and considered. The remainder of the day was consumed in discussing the different amendments offered to the bill.

THURSDAY, July 13.

Senate. Mr. Davis, of Mass, moved to take up the bill making appropriations for erecting light-houses, light-boars, and buoys, which, after the adoption of some slight amendments, the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hannegan moved that the Senate proceed to hallot for a chairman of the Select Committee on the Oregon question ordered yesterday, was agreed to.

On counting the ballots it appeared that Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, was duly elected; he having received 33 processes and the committee of the late Hon. John Fair-field, of Mc.

In Frankfort, Miss MARY H. SNOW, aged 25. In Dester, ANDREW CONANT, formerly of Alfred, aged 70.

U.S. Consul, and only brother of the late Hon. John Fair-field, of Mc.

In Belfast, Hon. JOHN WILSON, aged 71; Miss EM-life Belfast, Hon. JOHN WILSON, aged 71.

In Frankfort, Miss MARY H. SNOW, aged 25.

In Frankfort, Miss MARY H. SNOW, aged 25.

In Frankfort, Miss Mary H. SNOW, aged 70.

St. Dester, ANDREW CONANT, formerly of Alfred, aged 70.

In Frankfort, Miss Mary H. SNOW, aged 25.

In Frankfort, Miss Mary H. SNOW, aged 71.

In Frankfort, Miss Mary H. SNOW, aged 72.

In Frankfort, Miss Mary H. SNOW, aged 73.

In Frankfort, Miss Mary H. SNOW, aged 75.

doulton, aged 36.
In Islesboro, ROBERT COOMBS, aged 34.
In Bethel, MARY T. CHAPMAN, wife of Samuel H. In Brunswick, Capt. SOLOMON DENNISON, aged 75.
In Boston, JOHN CHAFFIN, formerly of Buckfield, MaAt sea, on passage from New Orleans to Philadelphia, Capt. SHEPARD ROBINSON, of St. George, Me., aged

AUGUSTA MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

July 12, Schr. Noble, Peble, Bath.
Franklin, Pierce, New York.
13, Perseverance, Barbank, Nantucket.
1. O. of O F. — New York.
Alice, Bowler, Salem.
Silas Parker, Coffin, Nantucket.
Consul, Beck, Boston.
Gazelle, Pool, do.
Andrew Jackson, Pierce, Thomaston.
Jane. Perkins, Boston.
16, Jane. Perkins, Boston.
17, Harriet Ann, Heath, do.

SAILED.

ar. Rough and Ready, Snowman, Georgetown.
Plume, Spin 224, do.
Franklie, Pierce, Thomaston.
Oreala, Lakeman, Ipawich,
Bomerset, Hinkley, Boaton.
Alice, Bowler, Salem.
Odd Fellow, Beals, Boaton.

BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

when, on motion, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 14.

SENATE. Nothing important transacted.

In the House, after the transaction of the early routine of business, on motion of Mr. Botts of Va. the House took up the Military bill, with the Senate's amendment, postponing the reduction of officers until the 4th of March next. This gave rise to a running debate of considerable animation.

The debate was continued for three bours, when Mr. Botts moved that the House disagree with the Senate's amendments, in order to ask for a Conference Committee, which was curried.

The House then agreed to the Senate's amendment in favor of granting three months' extra pay to officers.

SENATE. Nothing of interest transpired.

HOUSE. In the House, several ineffectual motions were made to inquire into the delay of the public printing. The greater part of the day was passed in making anuedments to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, previously considered.

and hear the parties and proof thereon, and report a feel at the assume time at the Centre Mereling House. The least was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from deremish, 1: 16, 17-centre of the sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from deremish, 1: 16, 17-centre of the sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from deremish, 1: 16, 17-centre of the sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from deremish, 1: 16, 17-centre of the sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from deremish, 1: 16, 17-centre of the sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from deremish, 1: 16, 17-centre of the sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from deremish, 1: 16, 17-centre of the sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from deremish, 1: 16, 17-centre of the sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from deremish, 1: 16, 17-centre of the sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from deremish, 1: 16, 17-centre of the sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from deremish, 1: 16, 17-centre of the sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from deremish, 1: 16, 17-centre of the sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from deremish, 1: 16, 17-centre of the sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from deremish, 1: 16, 17-centre of the sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Lufkin, from deremish, 1: 16, 17-centre of the service of the s

The Maine Farmer; A family Newspaper, Devoted to Agriculture, The Arts, Literature, General Intelligence, &c. &c.

COAL! COAL! JUST received and for sale a large lot of COAL, of su-perior quality, for Blacksmiths' use, at No. 4, North's Block, Water Street, Augusta.

J. & E. DAVIS & CO.

By virtue of a License from the Hon. D. WILLIAMS, Judge of Probate, in and for the county of Kennebec, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, in Wayne, on Thursday, August 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Maxim Farm, so called, belonging to the minor child of the late 8. C. Moulton: Also about one acre of land belonging to the Homestead of said Moulton deceased, not included in the wildow's downgras set off by Commissioners. the Honestead of said Moulton deceases, inche Honestead of said Moulton deceases, the widow's dower as set off by Commissioners.

CATHERINE F. MOULTON,

Guardian of said child.

29

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE. THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, Commissioners on the Estate of John Phillips, late of Witslow, deceased, represented insolvent, will meet at the Store of Robert Ayer, Esq., in Winslow, on Saturday the 26th day of August, and Wednesday the 28th day of November, 1848, at 2 o'clock P. M. each day, for the purpose of receiving, examining and reporting on all claims that may then and there be presented against said Estate.

DAVID GARLAND, EBENEZER SHAW, Commissioners.

July 4, 1848.

HEAVE CURE.

75 DOZ. of Dillow's Celebrated Heave Cure for sale by the wholesale agents,
July 18. COFREN & BLATCHFORD. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—We have just received a large lot of this valuable medicine and offer it to the public with confidence as a superior article, for sale wholesale and retail by July 28.

COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

WINDOW GLASS, all sizes, for sale very low, by COFREN & BLATCHFORD. MAGIC, MOTTO and FLORAL CARDS, for sale by the pack, by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

July 18, 1848.

SARSAPARILLA.—Kelley & Co's Sarsaparilla for sale by the Agenta, COFREN & BLATCHFORD. DYSENTERY CORDIAL. MRS. E. KIDDER'S Cordial for sale by her agents, COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

WINDOW and HOUSE PAPER, for sale extreme low by COFREN & BLATCHFORD. Augusta, July 17. FREEDOM NOTICE.

IN consideration of a certain sum paid to me, I hereby relinquish to my son, Joseph C. Manuel, his time till he arrives at the age of 21 years; authorizing him to trade for himself and to receive the sole benefit of his wages. I shall pay no debts which he may contract after this date.

Witness:—Merrill Peables.

Joseph Manuel.

Jefferson, Nov. 19, 1847.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES.

MANTLE PIECES, &c. MANTLE PIECES, &c.

The subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue to carry on the Grave Sione business, at the old stand, near Market square, on Winthrop street, opposi'e G. C. Child's Store. They keep a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic MARBLE and SLATE. We have on hand TEN MONUMENTS. manufactured from the Italian and New York Marble; and elegant moulded TOMB TABLES and MANTLE-PIECES, made of the veined Italian, and black and gold Egyptian Marble.

Also, a quantity of SOAP STONE for fire places, surrouncing furuaces, registers, &c. &c.

We omploy the best of workmen, and persons wishing for any of the above will do well to call and examine the work and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Companies work and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Companies uniting, liberal discount will be made.

G. & C. PULLEN.

16-ly

GRAHAM MEAL GROUND from best Genesee Wheat, for sale by B. LIBBY & CO. 29

BATHING TUBS! E. D. NORCROSS keeps constantly on hand and for sale at his shop, on Water Street, Augusta, BATH-ING TUBS, a very convenient and useful article at this

THE subscriber offers for sale a first rate Pleasure
Wagon, nearly new, together with a good Harness.
Persons in want are invited to call and examine the same
at his residence, east side of the Kennebec river.

SAMUEL L. ROGERS.

Augusta, July 18, 1848.

COPPER SMITH & BRASS FOUNDER.
THE Subscriber continues to manufacture sli kinds of Copper and Brass Work, such as Steam Pipes, Tanners' heaters, Soda Fountains, Force Pumps, Dyer's Kittles, Copper Gutters, Copper Boilers, Brass Leather Rollers and Bed Pans. Composition Spikes and all sorts of Composition for Ship Builders.

E. D. NORCROSS.

Augusta, July 18, 1848.

previous to Nov. 30, 1847, 104,313 67

Total, Such is the actual condition of the Company, presenting very strong inducements to others to become members and participate proportionably in the success which has already attended it, as well as in its favorable prospects for the future.

Applications may be made to BENJ. A. G. FULLER, Agent.

Augusta, July 18, 1848.

COLE'S AMERICAN VETERINARIAN,
OR, DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS. A Book for every Farmer, and a book which every farmer should own, and may own by paying the small sum of FIFTY CENTS, which may be the means of saving the fife of many valuable animals, and from which he may derive a vast amount of the most valuable information in regard to the Training and Breeding of Animals, as well as full Rules for Restoring and Preserving Health.

16,000 copies of this valuable work have been sold in Oxe Year,—and we have lestimonials enough in its favor, from those who have purchased and examined it, to fill a volume. We publish a few only.

"No Farmer's Library is complete without Mr. Cole's Treatise on the Diseases of Domestic Animals."

From William Bacon, Richmond.—This book is just what we farmers want. The prescriptions are simple, always accessible, and harmless to the constitution.

From the Christian Heraid, Neuburyport.—It is truly "a book for every farmer." We have been almost astonished at the amount of important information and instruction which it contains, on the training, breeding, and diseases of domestic animals. It is compiled by one of the best agricultural writers in the country, from his own experience and observation as a practical farmer and conductor of agricultural writers in the country, from his own experience and observation as a practical farmer and conductor of agricultural writers in the country, from his own experience and observation as a practical farmer and conductor of agricultural writers in the country, from his own experience and observation as a practical farmer and conductor of agricultural writers in the country, from his own experience and observation as a practical farmer and conductor of agricultural writers in the country, from his own experience and observation as a practical farmer and conductor of agricultural writers in the country. From his own experience and observation as a practical farmer and conductor of agricultural writers in the country for the farmer and conductor

From the American Agriculturist.—The farmer will find much valuable information in this little work. By reference to its directions, they may be able to save a valuable animal, which otherwise might be lost.

From J. M. Weeks, Vermont.—The American Veterianrian is the best book of the kind that I have ever seen. From Levi Bartlett, New Hampshire.—This book should be in the library of every farmer.

Ever the Exemple Wister to the Committee of the Window and at manufacturers of the size in common use, and will furnish any size not on the size in the library of every farmer.

CORDAGE. Andreas, post-paid, the Publishers.

Storm Levi Bartlett, New Hampshire.—This book should be in the library of every farmer.

From the Farmer's Visitor, by Gov. Hill, N. H.—As the Editor of that excellent agricultural paper, the Boston Cultivator, and other kindred works, Mr. Cole has shown himself well qualified for the compilation of this work. We have known him for years, and he has proved himself to be one of the most persevering and able of our agricultural editors. We understand his new book has already had a free and extended sale. Many times its price, to almost any farmer, may be saved by its purchase.

Published, and for sale at wholesale and retail, by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 23 Cornhill, Boston.

100 agents could make money on this book, in various sections of the country. None need apply, except those who can command a small cash capital of from 25 to \$50. Address, post-paid, the Publishers.

23 Cornhill, Boston.

128

CORDAGE.

JOHN MCARTHUR, No. 1 Market Square, Agent for the Salem Cordage Company," has for sale a good amount of the MP and MANILLA CORDAGE, and will furnish any size or quantity not on hand, at the short-ent of the MP and MANILLA CORDAGE, and will furnish any size or quantity not on hand, at the short-ent of the MP and MANILLA CORDAGE, and will furnish any size or quantity not on hand, at the short-ent of the MP and MANILLA CORDAGE, and will furnish any size or quantity not on hand, at the short-ent of the MP and MANILLA CORDAGE, and will furnish any size or quantity not on hand, at the short of the MP and MANILLA CORDAGE, and will furnish any size or quantity not on hand, at the short of the MP and MANILLA CORDAGE, and will furnish any size or quantity not on hand, at the short of the MP and MANILLA CORDAGE, and will furnish any size or quantity not on hand, at the short of the MP and MANILLA CORDAGE, and will furnish any size or quantity not on hand, at the short of the MP and MANILLA CORDAGE, and will furnish any size or quantity not on hand, at the short of the MP and MANILLA COR

SPRING TOOTH HORSE HAY RAKES, for sale by JOHN MEANS & SON,
June, 1848. 2m23 No. 3, Market Square.

Revolving Horse Hay Rakes. THE subscribers are prepared to furnish the above Rakes, with 22 or 24 Teeth, made in the most substantial manner with Improved Shalts, at such prices that no Farmer can afford to be without one.

JOHN MEANS & SON, No. 3, Market Square.
June 1848.

WOOL AND WOOLEN GOODS.

THE READFIELD WOOLEN MANUFACTURING
CO., wish to buy 30,000 lbs. of Good Wool, for which cash will be paid on delivery. They have on hand, and are constantly making.

Cassimeres, Tweeds, Flannels, Satinets &c.
Of extra quality, made purposely for the exchange trade, and persons wishing to exchange Wool for durable Clotha, will be dealt with in a most liberal and satisfactory manner. They have also a large stock of Engirsh, Weat India, and Domestic Goods, which will be sold as low as can be bought in Kennebec. Also a full stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, made up in the most faithful manner, which will be sold exceeding low.

Butter, Cheese, Corn and Grain, and other produce of the farm, wanted at fair prices. Cash paid for Wool Skins.
A. P. MORRILL, Agent.

Readfield, June 6, 1848.

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Boston prices the Journal of the Act.

HUNTER'S PULMONARY BALSAM, a safe and effectival remedy for COUGHS, COLDB, and CONSUMP-TION, for sale wholesale and retail, by 100 LASSES.—40 hhds. Porto Rico, Cardenas, Manna-ner. They have also a full stock of READY MADE JULIA GHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta.

MOLASSES.—40 hhds. Porto Rico, Cardenas, Manna-nilla and Sugar House Molasses, for sale by June 12. JOHN MCARTHUR, No. 1 Market Sq.

A. L. who use the Shower Bath should have one of the VULCANIZED RUBBER BATHING CAPS. They are for sale by the agents, S. PAGE & CO., Hallowell.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKES,

TOR. SALE by D. L. WYMAN Schooling H.



ROBERT C. THOMSON, having taken the Rooms recently occupied by JOHN A. PETERS, intends to arry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS
In all its various branches; and be flatters himself that, with his past experience is Liverpool, Boston, and other pinces, he will be able to give outire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call.

GARMENTS warranted to fit. CUTTING done at the shortest solice.

Augusts, May 1, 1848.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of all kinds of Eastern Produce No. 18, South Market and Chatham Ste., Boston. No. 18, South Market and Chatham Sta., Boston.

Advances made on Consignments.

REFER TO BENJAMIN DAVIS, Eng., and GEORGE

WILLIAMS, AUGUSTA, MS.

37 PALM LEAF and PALM LEAF HATS, for sale

23m99

ARCHITECTS.

M. G. having visited Europe, and studied the profession with James Ruthwest of Edinburgh, would re-

spectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

TOWLE & GRAVES, are prepared to turnish plans and specifications for Churches, Public or Private Buildings, Cottages, Gate-ways, &c., In any Desirable Style of Architecture. d to superintend their construction in accordance with best ARCHITECTURAL AUTHORITIES, and to the ALONZO GAUBERT, Agent for Augusta.
April, 1848.

E. ORCUTT & CO., NO. 276 FORE STREET, PORTLAND, Scotch and American Pig Iron, Moulding and Fire Sand, Fire Brick, Lehigh Coal, Sonp Stone Dust, Pipe Clay, &c. ERVIN ORCUTT, 17 N.P. RICHARDSON

W. S. CRAIG, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, and DEALER IN POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES. Corner Water St. and Market Sq'r, At the Store formerly occupied by J. E. LADD,
AUGUSTA, MAINE,
Offers for sale a General Assortment of Medicines, Paints,
Dye Stuffs, all the Valuable Popular Remedies in use,
Perfumery, Glass Ware, Suggeons' Instruments,
Choice Groceries, Fancy Goods, Lamp Oils,

March 1, 1848. J. HARTWELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Refers to Drs. Bigelow, Storer, Warben, Dix, Towns End, Hayward, and Parkman, of Boston.

Office at Mrs. Child's, Winthrop Street, J. W. TOWARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER, Augusta, Maine. Office on Cony Street, over T. H. Haskell's Store.

Augusta, June 24, 1847. EDWARD T. INGRAHAM. ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, AUGUSTA, MAINE. Office No. 3 North's Block, Water Street.

H. J. SELDEN, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Window Glass, Patent Medicines, &c. Water Street, Hallowell

CENTRE STREET IRON FOUNDRY. NO. 276 FORE ST., PORTLAND. E. ORCUTT & CO., IRON FOUNDERS,

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand ooking, Parlor, Box, Cylinder & Air-tight Stove Castings, & Hollow Ware. Machinery and all other Castings made to order with fidelity and despatch.

ERVIN ORCUTT, 17 N. P. RICHARDSON

LIFE INSURANCE!

THE New England Mutual Life Insurance
Company, established in Boston, with a capital
stock of \$100,000, in their last annual report, in December
last, made the following exhibit, viz:
Whole No. of policies issued, 1557
Whole amount of receipts of last year, \$88,743 27

"expenditures, including am't
paid out for losses, (\$17,900 00,) and interest on capital stock, 22,717 09

Accumulation during yr. ending Nov. 30, 1847, 666,026 18 previous to Nov. 30, 1847, 104,313 67

Lewis P. MEAD & CO. have been appointed agents for Hill & Weston's Shovels, (who are successors to B. Stackpole & Co.) and they offer for sale the above Shovels, of different sizes, at manufacturers' prices.

Augusta, June 12, 1°4%.

ro of agricultural papers.

From Wright's Paper, Philadelphia.—"Cole's American Veterinarian" is an invaluable book. It is worth its weight in gold to any person having the care or charge of domestic animals. An agricultural friend, to whom we gave a copy, observed that it would save him a hundred dollars a year.

The former will

WHEREAS, I, JAMES MACE of Readfield, have contracted with the Board of Selectines and Overseers of Poor for said Readfield, for the maintenance of Hiram Smirm, pauper of said town, by giving bond for the same, this is to forbid all persons harboring, trusting, feeding, or employing said Hiram, as I shall pay no bills arising by or through him, and claim a fair compensation for all labor done by him while away from me, until the first Monday in March next.

Readfield, July 8, 1843.

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE above celebrated Coment constantly on hand and for sale by
Augusta, June 27, 1848.

Sm26

S. seed Oil manufactured by the Cascade Mill Company in this place. Purchasers may depend on having a pure article, and to desiers it will be sold as low as it can be had in Boston.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

CORDAGE of all kinds, Reain, Tar, Duck, Purchaser Cordage of all kinds of Ship Chandlery, constantly on the Blocks, and all kinds of Ship Chandlery, constantly on the blocks, and all kinds of Ship Chandlery, constantly on the blocks, and all kinds of Ship Chandlery, constantly of Blocks, and all kinds of

SCYTHES.



The New, Safe, and Fast Sailing Steamer KENNEBEC, CAPT. NATH'L KIMBALL, KENNEBEC, CAPT. NATH'L KIMBALL,
UNTIL further notice, will leave Steamboat Wherf,
at 2½, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.
BETURNING—Leaves FOSTER'S WHARF, Boaton,
TUESDAY & FRIDAY evenings. The Kennebec is a
new boat, built expressly for this roots; is well furnished with boats and fire engine; and her good qualities
as a see hoat, with her spleadid accommodations, have
rendered her a great favorite with the traveling public; and
the proprietors hope to have a stare of the business the
coming acason.

coming acason.

FARE—to Boston, \$2,00 \{ \text{Meals Entra.} \}

Lowell, \$2,00 \{ \text{Meals Entra.} \}

Stages will be in readiness, on the arrival of the Kennebec in Hallowell, to carry passengers to Winthrop, Readfield, Wilton, Livermore, Farmington, Dixfield, Canton, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Waterville, &c.

The Steamer PHŒNIX will also be in readiness to take freight and passengers to and from Waterville, on the days of arrival and sailing.

A. H. HOWARD, Agent.

N. B. This boat will take no Live Calves on treight this acason.

New Arrangementl-Railroad Line for

PORTLAND, LOWELL, & BOSTON. DAVIA BLANCH

STEAMER HUNTRESS, Capt. DAVIS BLANCH-SARD, leaves Hallowell at 8½, Gardiner at 8½, Richmond, at 9½, and Bath at 11 A. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for PORTLAND, where passengers an take the 3 o'clock train of cars for LOWELL and BOSTON; arrive in Lowell at 8 o'clock; also, in Boston at 8 o'clock same evening.

RETURNING—Cars leave the Lowell Depot at 7 o'clock A. M.; also leave the Eastern and Maine Railroad Depots, in Boston, at 7 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, connecting with the HUNTRESS, at PORTLAND, that leaves for the KENNEBEC immediately on their arrival.

PORTLAND, ately on their arrival. From Hallowell, Gardiner and Richmond to Lowell, \$2,30
Boston. 2,00
Bath to Lowell, 1,80
Boston. 1,80

** Bath to Lowell, 1,50

** Boaton, 1,50

** Hallowell, Gardmer and Richmend to Portland, 1,50

** Bath to Portland, 1,00

** Bassengers for Lowell will notice, by the New Arrangement, that by taking the Huntress they will arrive in Lowell the same evening, thus avoid having to go to Boaten to get to Lowell. Also, Passengers can have their choice of taking the Upper or Lower Route to or from Boston.

**ET Passengers or Freight taken or left at any of the Depots between Portland and Boaton.

Agents.—C. G. BACHELDER, Hallowell; A. T. PERKINS, Gardiner; J. E. BROWN, Bath; CHARLES GOWEN, Augusto; R. W. PRAY, Waterwille.

BOSTON AND LOWELL-1848.



Steamer Charter Oak, Capt. E. H. Sanford. Steamer Charter Oaks, Capit E. H. Samford,
Will, until further notice, leave Steamboat Wharf,
Hullowell, TUESDAY and FDIDAY, for Boston,
at 25, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leaves FOSTER'S WHARF, Boston,
WEDNESDAY and SATREDAY evenings.
FARE—to Boston, \$1,50 \{
to Lowell, 2,00 \}
Meals Extra.

ARIEL WALL, Agent, Hallowell.
N. B. This boat will take no Live Caives on freight this season.

this season. Hallowell, April, 1848.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. J. H. HARRINGTON

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Augusta and vicinity, that he has taken the Store No. 8, Bridge's Block, Water street, where he will carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches, and hopes, by strict attention to the same, to secure their confidence and patronage. His stock comprises a great variety of Cloths, such as BROADCLOTHS, of French, English, German and American manufacture, of the must fushionable shades and colors; French Doeskins, plain and factory, of all styles and colors; Plain Cassimeres of all kinds; Plain and Fig'd Satin, Velvet, White and Buff Marseilles, Cashmere, and Fancy VESTINGS.

Ready Made Clothing of every description. Also, Scarfa, Handkerchiefs and Cravats, of the latest styles; READY MADE LINEN of every description. The above comprising a most splendid assortment of new and fashionable styles, adapted to the season.

The above Goods will be manufactured into Garments by the best Journeymen Tailors, and no pains will be spared to suit purchasers. All Garments made at this Entablishment are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Mr. H. flatters himself that he will be able to compete with any other Establishment in the vicinity, both as to style and prices, and to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

patronage.

Treating done at short notice and in the most fashionable style. Please call and examine for yourselves.

MRS. HARRINGTON would respectfully inform
the Ludies of this place and vicinity, that she has opened a

No. 8, Bristge's Block, Water street, where she keeps constantly on hand a large assertment of SILK, SATIN and STRAW BONNETS, of every description. Also, a large assortment of CAPS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES, and HEAD DRESSES, of the most fishionable styles.

She has this week received 1000 new and fishionable Bonnets from Boston and New York Markets, which will be sold at much less than the usual prices. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Augusta, June, 1848.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his HOUSE and LOT for cale. The Buildings are all new—corvenient for two families, and are pleasantly situated in Winthrop Village.

Winthrop, July 10, 1848.

Maine Wesleyan Seminary.

THE FALL TERM will commence August 8d, and continue 16 weeks. Students wishing to board themselves will find ample accommodations; those from the same families or neighborhoods can board themselves with little trouble and expense.

H. P. TORSEY, Sec'y.
Kent's Hill, July 3, 1846. POPE'S HAY FORKS for sale at the manufacturer HALLETT & COLBURN.
Augusta, July 10, 1848.

G ENESEE FLOUR—100 bbis., and 200 bushels CORN just received and for sale by B. LIBBY & CO. B. LIBBY & CO. have just received 55 hbls. J. H.
Beach and St. Louis EXTRA FLOUR. Persons in
want of good Flour, please call and examine. July 7.

JOHN MCARTHUR, No. 1 Market Square, Agent for John William Company," has for sale a good assortment of Hemp and MANILLA CORDAGE, and will furnish any size or quantity not on hand, at the shortest notice and at manufacturers' prices.

ORNAMENTAL PAPER.—Mr. GAUBERT has just received an assortment of this beautiful article, such as Trimmings for Mirrors, Windows, Lamps, Stoves, &c.

July 12, 1846.

Iffe Of OLIVER CROMWELL, by J. T. Headley, just received and for sale, at No. 10 Arch Row, by July 12, 1848.

ALONZO GAUBERT.

Montagenes's Notices.

Montagenes's Notices.

FARM FOR SALE. FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Farm, situated on the East side of the Pond, near the Centre, in the town of Weld, in Franklin the Land in the

North Edgecomb, June 24, 1848.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Kennebec, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of LEVI FAIR-BANKS, late of Monmouth, in said county of Kennebec, deceased, whose cetate is represented insolvent; give notice that six months, commencing the tweith day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned the said county, on the twenty-sixth day of August next and on the eleventh day of December next, from 10 of the clock A.M., it 4 of the clock P.M., on each of said days.

Dated this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lerd eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

SAMUEL P. BENSON.

THOMAS J. BURGESS.

TABLE CUTLERY. A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Ivory Handled and Common KNIVES and FORKS, in 51 and 12 piece ects Also Tea Trays, Britannia Ware, Plated Spoons, &c. &c. constantly for sale at PIERCE'S Furniture and Crocker's Store, No. 4, Union Block. 21 May 23, 1048.

more ts furaparte

was captured and recognized by some of my

captain's berth of the Arab. You remember

the Liverpool packet we captured in Novem-

bluff, and she is now, doubtless, mourning the

one more effort to return-to clear from my

mind that spectre of hope and doubt which

has been continually before me since my hands

were first stained with innocent blood. I am

her, and content myself to live on the land, I

of missing you through her agency."

"I fear she does. Some of my former as-

smoother title, captain. CRIMES! faugh!-

"Your ear is quite too refined for a com-

fernal phrases which you have learned by be-

should teach you a more polished dialect."

"What of it! there are half a million

"But this one has been standing for us som

careful look followed, when he slowly dropped

his glass and exclaimed, "We must run for it.

Those vessels recognize the Arab by that

painted square-sail. Why in the devil's name

"I concluded we were too far north to be

away, and get all things ready for flight-I

"By all that's lucky, there is a squall in the

cloud!" suddenly exclaimed Murdock, in a fit

of boyish exultation-"old Bungo will soon

have to button up his jacket and lie low, while

corner of that dark cloud like a Zebra over

In a few moments their intentions were

more apparent—they were determined to

speak and overhaul the clipper. But the ap-

in sail, and being to windward, they were rea-

dy to meet the squall with naked spars, while

tained, and the two national vessels proceed-

will watch these grim looking lubbers."

astern. They both look like war-dogs."

"Sail ho!" cried the look-out.

Murdock, impatiently.

did you set it?"

recognized."

the desert!"

plunder, fight-and die!"

The peach tree leans against the wall, And the woodbine wanders over all; There is the shaded doorway still, But a stranger's foot has crossed the sill. There is the barn-and, as of yore, I can smell the hay from the open And see the busy swallow's throng, And hear the peewee's mournful song; But the stranger comes—oh! painful proof— His sheaves are piled to the heated roof.

There is the orchard—the very trees Where my childhood knew long hours of ease, And watched the shadowy moments run Till my life imbibed more shade than sun. The swing from the bough still sweeps the air, But the stranger's children are swinging there. There bubbles the shady spring below, With its bulrush brook where the basels grow Twas there I found the culamus root, And watched the minnows poise and shoot, And heard the robin lave his wing— But the stranger's bucket is at the spring. Oh, ye who daily cross the sill, Step lightly, for I love it still; And when you crowd the old barn eaves, Then think what countless harvest aheaves Have passed within that scented door To gladden eyes that are no more.

To youthful sport still leave the swing, And in sweet reverence hold the spring The barn, the trees, the brook, the birds. The meadows with their lowing herds; The woodbine on the cottage wall-My heart still lingers with them all. Ye strangers on my native sill, Step lightly, for I love it still.

Deal kindly with these orchard trees;

Their sweetest fruit they shall impart,

As if old memories stirred their her

And when your chiklren crowd their knees

The Storn-Teller.

[From The Factory Girl.] THE PIRATE LOVER. BY JAMES M. BECKETT.

"Why were we created, and what design had God in our creation, if we fulfil not his plans? Are not all our actions prompted by motives which we cannot control? Do we fashion our own natures, and imbibe voluntarily, our love of bold and daring exploits, and thirst for excitement and gold?"

Such were the meaning words addresse by the first to the second officer of a beautiful clipper built schooner, as she was gliding with a stiff breeze near the coast of New England. one morning in May, 1820. The young man to whom they were addressed made no reply, but leaned over the rail, in what landsmen term a "brown study," while the speaker continued to pace the deck, with an air of dogged determination which ever marks the victims of Fatalism and Ambition. He was about thirty years of age, armed like a privateersman, and his dress and manner were in admirable keeping with the appearance of the wicked looking vessel which was dashing her way through the brine towards New England's rocky shore. She was about 150 tons burthen, carried a huge cloud of canvas for so small a hull, and seemed admirably calculated to fight or run away, as it pleased the master spirit who guided her movements. On her vomit death upon the unresisting merchantmen, and around her deck glittered in sad abundance, the implements of war for every species of mortal conflict. Nearly forty of her crew were on her deck, all of whom were young men, who regarded their captain with a sort of superstitious awe, the usual result when strong and weak minds are brought in

As the day advanced, it disclosed the oceas dotted with the vessels of many nations, with none of whom did the corsair incline to have Say 'exploits,' it sounds more consoling when the elightest intercourse, but held his way unour names cut a figure in the papers." molested to the extreme northern point of the District of Maine. The conversation with which we commenced our story was renewed at a late hour between the two officers, by an allusion to the coast they had just aban-

"We have played the English bull-dogs sly trick, Cardiff," observed the mate, whom we will call Murdock- 'Egad, the Bahamas were getting quite too hot to be comfortable after the introduction of so many gun-brigs.' "Exactly so, Murdock; but I feel terrible

wolfish that we missed that Charleston packet. By what infernal mishap did we run so far to leeward? She had a glorious heap of spe-"Aye, and a glorious heap of lady passer

gers! But, Cardiff, I wish to ask you two mportant questions." "Say on, Murdock, only get through before

"Why do you rail at such mishaps when

you are so firm a Fatalist? and what unexplained motive have your for venturing upon this iron-bound shore at this season?" "It is a natural consequence that I should

rail at these disasters as much so as they are fated to happen. As to the cause of my visit to these northern shores, I believe I have promised to reveal the causes which made me a corsair, and they are the secret springs of my present movement. You will then comprehend why I am on these shores instead of the taut little Arab shall skip away into the dodging pirate hunters in my dancing beauty, Arab," (the name of the vessel.)

Their confab was interrupted by the call dinner. After the removal of the cloth, and the introduction of a bottle of wine, the two officers prepared, one to relate, and the other to listen, to the old story of human sorrows transformed to human crimes, and the woes of existence made a weak apology for deeds of depravity and murder.

THE PIRATE'S STORY. "I am a sailor's son, and was born in the District of Maine. I was ever a passionate boy, and my impetuous temper was constant-ly hurrying me into difficulties which had nearly placed me under the ban of the law at the early age of 18. At this age a change took place in my opinions and feelings. I became a cool and calculating young man; I seldom lost my temper, and learned to regard the "course of human events" as the manifestations of Deity's will, and all the phases of human action as the predetermined results of Omnipotence. At the age of 19, I fell in love, an accident which one like you, whose whole existence is but one fevered passion, can never know. ("Thank heaven!" was broke off our courtship, and gave the lie to was interposed to bar our union;—a will that Jane Drummond dared not oppose. Captain

conceived a most bitter and unaccountable -now trembled at the touching associations prejudice against me, which an angry discussion increased to open opposition: he forbade Jane receiving my visits, holding any conversation or correspondence with me, or even to think of me! Though I plotted many an through which Cardiff had passed, he had hour to obtain an interview with her, yet I never lost sight of the bright dream of joy was continually foiled by the watchful father, who seemed to scent my approach with the keenness of a bloodhound. In dispair I shipped for a voyage to Cuba, and was absent 11 from his mind for a day; and yet, they were months—and during my absence, I learned insufficient to keep his feet from the paths of some lessons in the corsair's manual, which crime. Cardiff entered the house unperceivyou as well as our crew have found so very ed, but he had scarcely uttered her name, profitable. We were captured by a piratical when he was recognized! What a meeting! craft, and I was forced to kill or be killed. I The knowledge of his infamy was forgotten chose the former, and soon became a success- for a moment, as the sobbing woman clung to ful and daring freebooter. Yet I could not her lover with all the devotion of woman's smother my passion for Jane, and I abandoned love: but memory soon returned, and the apmy lawless occupation at the first opening I palling truth burst upon her of his guilt and

saw for an escape, and returned to Phipsburg danger. with a seared conscience, bloody hands, and well-filled pockets. On my return, I found stricken Jane, "why are you here? Wretched that Jane was married! I was a madman-a man! Why have you sought this coast when demon! when I learned the intelligence. In your character is known from Maine to Geormy rage and grief I set about devising a plan gia! Oh, Henry, are you, can you be a pito carry her off. She lived but a few rods rate? Say it is not so, Henry, and I will nevfrom her father's door, in a cottage on the er cease to thank heaven that I have lived to barren bluff at the mouth of the Kennehec hear your words!"

river. By dint of gold I prepared a fast sail- "Jane, it is useless to deny it. I see my ing vessel and a band of chosen boys to aid deeds have made me notorious, and a life me in the enterprise. When all was matured, which was forced upon me, will be made an we anchored in the river at midnight, landed excuse for forcing my life from me. I came in our boat,-proceeded to her house, and to see if your love was still as true as my own, found it deserted. In an agony of doubt we which has never for one moment wavered, visited her father's house, and that also was and I vainly hoped that I might in some meastenantless. We instantly concluded we were ure atone for the past, through your influence betrayed. We returned to our vessel, and a new life. Jane, you can never know weighed anchor, concluding it was unsafe to the torture, the agony I have endured to see remain in the river with our object known on this hour, and I entreat you not to send me shore. I afterwards learned that on the day we left our rendezvous on Wood Island, Cap-

Jane, had left for New York on a visit to her husband's parents. I disposed of the cutter, whose head a price is set, and who is known discharged her men, and flew to New York; alas, I could find no trace of them. Maddened by these disappointments, I enlisted, deserted and entered the navy, left that after Henry, and reform! Save your life, but oh. fighting a duel with the third Lieutenant, and save your future happiness. Do not go back became a privateersman during the war with to your sinful deeds again! You are yet England in '14. At the close of the war, I known, and in five years, when your crimes old comrades, and again won my way to the

Oh, fly, or it will be too late!" her, and which was lost with all on board in sure my safety. I can outsail the fleetest vestrying to get her in? that vessel contained the husband and father of Jane Kermit. From can pass a peaceful life, until this bue and them I learned that she still resides near the cry has passed over. Only say you will acloss of her relatives, or waiting to hear of for you, I will never again be guilty of a deed their misfortune. I am now wearied with my which shall cause you one moment's regret." "It can never be, Henry; I do not even

know that I am free from my engagement as a wife." "You may be quieted on that account, for I saw the vessel which contained your father

bound for that river. If I can find her, marry and husband go to pieces in a gale." A groan from Jane was the only respon shall do so, and leave you, the Arab, and her to this sad intelligence, and it was some minhardy crew to pursue your way at pleasure. utes before either spake again. At length If not, I shall return to the Carribean Sea to Jane broke the silence, and entreated him to fly, as he was known to be on the Northern "My eyes! captain, what a gauntlet you've Coast.

run for one woman! I would defy twenty of "I cannot fly without you, Jane," was the the fairest flowers that ever bloomed in a

Turkish haram to make me run into such excesses. And you now give up a rover's life live a virtuous life for even one YEAR, I will "It must not be, Henry; go! and if you can for a buxom widow of twenty-eight—a home forget all that has passed. dare not marry a man whose love for me has to do! Oh, nonsense, captain, nonsense! We cannot afford to lose you thus. But does the never kept his hands from bloodshed. The thought is horrible!"

widow know of your present honest occupa-"I will accept your conditions," said Henry, tion? Because if she does, I am not fearful after a fearful struggle; "when I return, Jane, I will bring the evidences of my return to virtue. I implore you to keep your pledge. sociates have been taken, and have disclosed as it will send me out again like Ishmael, if I my real name and history-and victims have am disappointed in your love." escaped to hear to her the tale of my crimes."

"Poor erring man!" said Jane, in compas "Pshaw! call our stirring deeds by some sion, as she kissed the tears from the eyes of the melted criminal; "fear not for me, and in one year I shall expect you; -in the meantime, here is a keepsake from me, which you must promise to use as you know I should use pirate. You have become a polished cutit myself. Will you promise?" throat by being so prone to follow the ladies."

"Any thing you wish, I promise, for I know "Cut-throat! That is another of your inyou will require nothing inconsistent with reason. But I must bid you farewell, Jane, ing among landsmen. I shall have to give as the crew will be impatient, and I must plan you lessons in politeness, unless the widow some scheme to leave them,"

With many farewells, greetings and tears they separated. On reaching the Arab, Carthem in sight, you bloody lubber!" retorted diff learned from his spies that he was closely watched, and he accordingly stood out to sea, and by this manœuvre he escaped a vessel which had been sent from Portland to capture time, and is making signals to another one him. What became of the Arab was never known, though many afterwards affirmed tha "Give me my glass!" exclaimed Cardiff, she had been seen in the Mediterranean, and who changed to a volcano of excitement as was the same bloody pirate still. the idea of a conflict came over him. A long,

In one year from the departure of the Arab. gentlemanly dressed man was seen on his way to Cox's Head, apparently one of tho who often left their coaches by the road-side to view the scenery from the hill on the river. He left the path which led to the fort, however, and followed the road to the dwelling of Mrs. Kermit. It was the Pirate Cardiff. He had indeed become changed. When he left the Arab, he took up his abode in Halifax, and soon afterwards he removed to Canada where he engaged in study, writing, and other musements of a man of leisure. In his hours of idleness, he one day thought of Jane's keepsake. Inwardly reproaching himself for his long neglect of it, he drew it from his chest, and uncovering it, beheld a-BIBLE! It was too late to retract; his word was given and he faithfully kept it. He read attentively,

and was-rongiven! proach of the equall soon obliged them to take In a beautiful dwelling house in the fast ionable quarter of Quebec, resides the formithe clipper was about two miles to leeward. lable Pirate Cardiff, under an assumed name running dead before the wind without baving it is true, but fast atoning for his past errors lessened a stitch of sail. When the rain and clouds had passed, it seemed as though the by a life of usefulness and virtue. Jane has never ceased to thank Heaven for the influclipper had flown with it, for not a vestige of ence of the lucky keepsake, nor has she ever her was to be seen. Either she had been dismasted, or gone down in the gale; which of seen cause to regret her union with her long lost PIRATE LOVER. these had overtaken her could not be ascer-

ed on their way.

A few days after the squall, the clipper had One cold morning in last February, the reached the river, and was quietly riding at snow lying ten inches deep on the ground, anchor beneath Cox's Head. The daring circle of half frozen town's people had girdled buccaneer was on shore, wholly regardless of the fire in M.'s bar room. They had put in danger, musing in moody melancholy upon the changes Time had wrought in the man, in the room, and as the number was considwho now stood surveying in bitterness and erable and each was anxious to get as near anguish, the home of his innocence and boy-hood. As he approached the house of Mrs. closely wedged circle of chair-backs formed the response of Murdock.) The girl was inspired with a mutual passion, and we were already booked as man and wife, by the gadany incident could have rendered more poigold women in our neighborhood, when fate nant his already lacerated heart, it was that inwards toward the hearth, looked like the voice in music upon which disease and sorrow spokes of an enormous wagon-wheel. Even their predictions. A tyrannical father's will had failed to work the slightest change. The the landlord was excluded, and with his man of blood and passion trembled—he who hands in his pockets, Mr. M. was industrious-bad braved the perils of land and sea, the ly promonading his bar-room, endeavoring to Drummond was the only man I had ever looked upon with sensations of fear: he had imbrued in the blood of unoffending brethren circumstances would permit.

connection with some quite original observa- out a sack. Paul turned white. tions on the state of the weather. But in vain did be, with blue nose and beseeching look walk round the semicircle of kind-hearted

carelessly; "yes, I should think likely it is wood, down stairs and up stairs. out in the street;"-and he coolly gave his chair a hitch, in the unsuccessful effort to get blow it a half-inch nearer the fire.

Now, Dr. Z., though one of the best hearted known as a perfect dare-devil, capable of any the perspiration. thing. After a moment's waiting, he left the Creak, creak, creak, went the old wheelroom, muttering something expressive of his barrow round the room again. At Paul's earn that town. Crossing the street to a store, He declared it would give him a cold. he put neatly up a bund'e, some four inches by two in size, in one corner of which be put Paul was liberated-a terrified man. He about a spoonful of "Dupont's Best."

andlord a sly wink, and then, by a personal about it-and he finally concluded not to. appeal, prevailed upon the most good-natured

Dr. Z., however, quietly turned his back were wheeling her about the floor. to the fire, pulling his cont-tails aside, American fashion, and very composedly whistling At length some one chanced to remark-

"Must be a good morning for rabbit hunting." in the village-and is often pointed out by the should think so. I'm going myself, directly. go in the front way. [N. Y. Organ. Just bought a pound or two of first rate powder over the way here. Finest article I've seen in town."

And coolly taking out the package, he took off a corner, as if at random, and pouring upon his hand about a spoonful of the apparent contents, threw it upon the fire.

The explosion elevated some half-n-dozen of the circle (who had not noticed what he was doing) two or three inches from their chairs, and loud remonstrances followed against the repetition of any chemical experiments of that sort; while the landlord, who had got his cue, remarked:

"By George! you'd better blow a man's house up, hadn't you?" "If you say much, I will," rejoined Z., in

great apparent heat. "I'd just as soon pitch the whole two pounds into the fire as not." elicited that he was very unhappy. "Unhap-"I'd like to see you," replied M. confidently. "Do you dare me to do it!" shouted Z. "Yes, I do," doggedly answered the land-

No sooner said than done. With a muttered remark about "taking a dare" from any man, Z. dashed the bundle among the blazing brands and sprang towards the door followed

Mercy! what a scattering! No one stopped to shove back his chair-everything turned a complete somerset; and gathering themselves up as quickly as they could disentangle arms and legs from the confused mass, everybody shot for the doors and windows, without stopping to look behind him.

ordinary occasions, vanished through the back tached, and then put the other away. door, jumped a five foot fence without breaking his trot, and was last seen streaking it down a back street, yelling murder at the top of his voice, and once and a while looking up properly. Do you understand me?" backward, to dodge the falling timbers.

Another long-legged individual, who is built up like a pair of tongs, made but three A short time clapsed, when he again sought strides across a sixty foot street, and headed up a lane, leaning forward at an angle of about 45 degrees, putting down his long spars approval, began, "Me very happy now." like the buckets of a steamboat wheel, with his coat-tails streaming behind him like the tail of a comet.

While one courageous citizen, perceivin both doors and windows hopelessly wedged, scrambled behind a door and commenced praying most devoutly; but being rather more familiar with any other sort of composition than a prayer, he was heard vociferating in toues of most energetic devotion-

"Now I lay me down to sleep," &c. To this day, if you talk of "rabbit-hunting" to any of those concerned, he will take off vouch for its truth:—

A man had been drinking until a late he his coat in two minutes. [Saturday Courier. THE MAN WHO RODE THE GOAT.

necticut, flourishes a flourishing Division of taken was too much for him; he did not know the Sons of Temperance. Much has been where to go. He at last staggered into an said about its mysterious mysteries, and many empty wagon shed, and fell upon the ground. a quizzical story has been told in relation to For a long time he lay in the unconsciousness the antics of a certain goat said to be connect- of a drunken sleep, and would have undoubt-

ides, among others, a 'cute' Yankee, of a re- less insensible than himself been around him. narkably ingenious and curious turn of mind, This shed was a favorite rendezvous for the whom, for his resemblance to the Pry family, hogs, which rushed out when the new comer we shall name Paul. Now Paul took it into arrived, but soon returned to their bed. In his busy noddle to "enter the gates of our Or- the utmost kindness, and with the truest hosder" without riding the goat. He therefore pitality, they gave their biped companion the "looked round among mankind" for a green middle of the bed; some lying on either side Son of Temperance-and having fixed his of him, and others acting the part of the quilt. mind upon a victim, he started in pursuit and Their warmth prevented him from being infound his man. After exercising his pump- jured by his exposure. Towards morning he ing ingenuity in a manner "too tedious to awoke; finding himself comfortable, and in tickled to pieces with the idea of being in full tickled to pieces with the idea of being in full possession of that mysterious word which would unlock the Division door, and put him in possession of "coren seemes".

He reached out his hand, and catching hold possession of "open sesame."

In the mean time, Paul's design was communicated to a few waggish spirits of the Division, and appropriate arrangements were made for his reception.

Meeting night came, and after the brothers had pretty generally assembled, the O. S. scripts, and resembled nothing in particular. heard a strange noise at the door, like unto and very little in general. On the birth of his the bleatings of a certain animal familiarly called Billy. The O. S. true to his instruc- came rushing in to see the dear infant, and to tions opened the door ajar.

"Ban!" said Paul. and open flew the door.

Paul walked in, looking very knowingly the while, and took a seat among the initiated. The sham business proceeded for a while as though "nothing had happened."

"Worthy Patriarch," at length said a memer in a solemn and impressive manner, "the person who last entered, having neglected to grunter was exposed. urn the usual somerset and light upon his big toe-it is very evident to my mind that he has not been initiated. I therefore move that we proceed to put him through!"

"Second the motion!" shouted a dozen, "I guess I'd better retire," said Paul rising, and evidently uneasy-"I guess there mus some mistuke." And he "went for to go." But they wouldn't let him.

"Any one who once gets in here, must go through," said a blacksmith who stood six feet without his boots. "So just be quiet till convulsed with laughter, leaving the old wowe get the goat ready."

In this state of things, Dr. Z., of our town, The door was fastened, and all hope of esentered, rubbing his hands and pronounced cape was cut off. Paul trembled. The black energetically several monosyllabic words, in smith aforesaid opened a closet, and pulled

"Prepare the victim!" said the W. P. Paul sprang to his feet, and begged for mercy-"but no mercy there was known." neighbors to get access to the fire; not a soul He was hustled into the sack, in spite of all the kicking resistance he could make. The "By the laws it's cold!" at length exclaimed goat happened to be out of sorts that night, the Doctor, by way of drawing attention to his and so an old wheelbarrow was substituted. Paul was trundled around the room-first "Hey? cold did you say?" answered one backwards and then forwards-over sticks of

"Bah !" said the blacksmith, stopping to

"Please let me out," pleaded Paul. "Can't yet," returned the blacksmith. "Ain't men in the world, is exceedingly irritable: reached the Falls of Niagara-must put you and while as fond of a joke as Curran was, is through the shower bath!" Paul wiped away

private opinion as to the state of civilization nest solicitation the shower bath was omitte Having been otherwise "put through,

started for a lawyer for vengeance. But the Re-entering the bar-room, he tipped the lawyer told him he had better say nothing It so happened that where Paul worked

man of the group to move his chair moment- number of girls were employed. One day arily, so as to admit Z. within the circle; a Paul entered the "ladies' department." That movement which the rest reproved instantly morning an Irish girl had been admitted to by looking daggers and icicles at the good- the establishment, and the mischievous imps had wrapped her up in a piece of canvas, and "What are you doing?" asked Paul.

"Biddy's riding the goat," archly said the ringleader. Paul bolted.

"The man who rode the goat" is well known "Yes," said the doctor, catching eagerly at little boys. We rather think the next time the very hint he had been waiting for; "yes, I Paul wants to enter a "secret society," he will

THE NEW ZEALANDER.

Amongst the earliest missionaries who visited New Zealand, one gentleman, a Mr .---, was distinguished alike for his zeal in the good cause, and the success with which his efforts were attended. His most promising proselyte was one of the native chiefs; this man was constant in his attendance whenever Mr .- performed divine service, listened to his sermons with the deepest interest, and

altogether considered a very satisfactory convert. All at once, his behavior underwent a complete change; he absented himself from the prayer meeting, appeared morose and dejected, and gave a sullen answer to any ques tion as to his altered conduct. At length Mr .- sent for him, and after some trouble py!" exclaimed the good missionary, "where-

"Me come to hear you preach, you make me Christian, you tell me say prayers-all very good?"

"Well, why should this make you unhappy? "Wait bit,-you say Christian man only have one wife. Now me got two! You say,

that very wicked; what me do with 'em, eh?' This was what is commonly termed a poser; and the worthy missionary was at first somewhat at a loss what advice to bestow. After a few moments' consideration, he replied: "It appears to me, that in the situation in which you are unfortunately placed, the only thing to be done is for you to determine to which of your wives you are most deeply a

"Put her away?"-"Yes, put her away; of course taking care that she shall not want for anything: it is your duty to provide for her

The chief signified that he did so, and took his leave with many expressions of gratitude. Mr .---, and greeting him with a countenance beaming with contentment and intense self-"I am glad to hear it," was the reply; "have you acted upon my advice, then?"

"Yes, I only got one wife now." "Quite right, and the other, how have you provided for her?" There was a pause ere the chief, with the air of a man who had done something decidedly clever, and felt sure of applause, replied, with a chuckle of self-approbation, "Me eat her!"

STRANGER THINGS HAVE HAPPENED. The following is said to have occurred in one of the towns in Arkansas, though we do not

at night before he started for home. Honest folks had been long in bed, and the houses In a quiet village in the sober state of Con- were all shut and dark. The liquor be had edly frozen, (for the snow on the ground show-It is said that in this quiet village there re- ed the night to be very cold,) had not others ention," he found himself on the road home blissful ignorance of his whereabouts, he supof the stiff bristles of the bog, exclaimed-"Why, mister, when did you shave last?"

"THE VERY IMAGE OF HIS FATHER." We know a friend in the south-a family manwho always insisted that babies were nondeseventh child all the old women acquaintances congratulate the happy parents upon the event. Our friend anticipated the visit, and instead "Bah! Bah!! Bah!!!" returned the O. S. of having the child prepared for it, he made a servant bring in a sucking pig, and dressed it up in swaddling clothes, and covering its face, he laid it in the place the real child should have occupied. The ladies were introduced into the apartment and gently approached the bed; the coverings were turned down, and a portion of the face of the little

"Bless my soul!" cried one of the ladies "what a remarkable child,"

"So very interesting," said a seco "And so good natured!" observed a third, s she commenced toying with it.

"The very image of his father!"

men to discover their mistake.

The flattered parent rushed out of the roo

"And how very like," a fourth remarked, 'how very like his father!" They were all immediately struck with the bservation, and exclaimed-

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

And Grain Growers.

L. E. WHITMAN have the pleasure to announce to manufacture their WROUGHT IRON BAIL—WAY HORSE POWER, with many Important Impresements. These Horse Powers have been tested during the past in years, and found, in every instance, to answer the expectations of all who have used them. The long experience they have had in manufacturing these sactul Labor Saving Machines, enables them to furnish a neat, efficient, and durable Double Horse Power and Separator, made of the best materials and inbroughly post together, the combined weight of which shall not exceed \$100 lbs., and which can be transperied easily from place to place, as occasion may require. Innumerable restinantials of the excellency of their Horse Power and Separator, might be given. The following extract from the report on Agricultural Machines and their appendages, are just in sensor. We consider no principle yet discovered for the application of Horse Power, superior to that adopted in Whitman's "Wrought Iron Hail-way Horse Power," and so combination of Agricultural Machinery equal to his Horse Power and Thrasher with Straw Carrier and Fan Mill attached for economy of both manual and equine labor, and for expedition. We speak experimentally and advisedly."

All who wish to be furnished with Horse Powers and Separators, or either of them separately, can be accommodated by applying at their Manufactory, in Winthrop Village, Kennebec county, Maine. Thrashing Machines, detailed the property of the property of the speak of the country of the Hourish of the speak of the deviced.

Whitman's Improved Premium Corn Shellers Are size Manufactured at the same place. This valuable Implement has become quite a favorite with Corn Grow-

Whitman's Improved Premium Cora Shellers
Are also Manufactured at the same place. This valuable Implement has become quite a favorite with Cora Growers, on account of the ease and despatch with which it separates the Cora from the Cob.

Please call and examine the several Improvements we are making and if ready to purchase, we have no doubt we can furnish you a good bargain, a good Machine, and good satisfaction.

23

Wintrop, 1848.

Augusta, June 8, 1848.

WIRE—Common Annealed and Spring WIRE, all sizes, made from best Charcoal Iron. for sale at manufacturers' prices by

GEO. 8. TARRETT,
No. 3. North's Block, Augusta.

DURE CHLOROFORM, and pamphlets with directions for using, just received from "Burnett's," for sale low by

S. PAGE & CO., Hallowell.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM FOR SALE, attunted in North Palermo, on the Western Ridge, (so called,) on the new county road leading from Augusta to Bangor—would make a good TAVERN STAND, if one wished. Said Farm contains about fifty-six series of good land, under good cultivation; buildings good, and well rituated. Also, another piece, one mile from said Farm, containing fifty-two acres. The subscriber will sell a part or the whole of his Farm, to suit purchasers; also the UROPS now in, together with the FARMING TOOLS and STOCK.

Any one wishing to purchase a pleaser, location with

JUST RECEIVED, direct from New York, 200 barrels

Miles' celebrated Croton Stock Ale, in butta and
barrels. Also, BOTTLED ALE and PORTER, in pint
and half pint bottles, constantly on hand and for sale by
WILLS & LOMBARD. Augusta, June, 1848.

Cramp and Pain Killer, BY far the most effectual remedy known for Cramp in the limbs or stomach; violent pain, however or wherever situated; stitches in the back or side, billious colic in its worst forms, all rheumatic affectious, spinal diseases, inflammatory sore throat, touth ache, &c. For sale by a 120 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, August.

LUMBER--LUMBER.

HE subscriber gives notice to those who may be desir-ous of purchasing, that he keeps constantly on hand kinds of Lumber, such as Pine, Hemlock or Hard Wood A ous of purchasing, that he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, such as Pine, Hemlock or Hard Wood PLANK, BOARDS, JOIST and TIMBER. Also, CLAP-BOARDS and SHINGLES, of all qualities, which he will sell at reasonable prices, at his House in Winthrop, or delivered at Winthrop Village. He will also furnish frames of any dimensions at short notice, or contract to build, remove, repair or take down any buildings, in as good style and at as fair prices as can be done by any one in the country.

Country.

All orders promptly attended to.

ALBERT STURTEVANT.

Winthrop, February, 1848.

FARMING UTENSILS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, singly or by the dozen—30 dozen Cast Steel Shovels, square and round point; 5 dozen Iron Shovels, 10 dozen Hees, 10 dozen Scythes, 15 dozen Hay Forks. Also, Scythe Sanths, Scythe Stones, Austin's Rifles, Hay and Garden Rakes, Manure Stones, Austin's Rines, Fray and &c., for sale as above Forks, Hoe and Fork Handles, &c. &c., for sale as above GEO. STARRETT.

A CCORDEONS—a good assortment received and for sale, at No. 10, Arch Row, by June 14. ALONZO GAUBERT. TO GRAIN GROWERS.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they continue the business of building Pitts' Horse Powers and Pitts' Machine for Thrashing and Cleansing Spain. with the most recent improvements, at their shop in Winthrop Village, a few rods south of the Woolen factory. Also, the Common Thrashers without the

All persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. The most Extraordinary Medicine in the World! THIS Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cores diseases without vomiting, purying, sicken-

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times a cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, while it eradicates diseases it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 6000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2000 cases of Dyapepsia; 4000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7000 cases of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 8000 cases of Consumption, and thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz: ulcers, erysipelas, slitrheum, pimples on the face, &c. together with numerous cases of sick headache, pain in the side and chest, spinal affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs me that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place aloue. There are thousands of cases in the city of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than 5000 Children the past season, as it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the lives of more than 5000 Children the past season, as it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

United States, informing t

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate discases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented. THREE CHILDREN.—Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores—have taken some four bottles—it took them away, for which I teel under deep obligation.

Youra, Isaac W. Chair, 166 Wooster st.

To Mothers and Married Ladies.

This extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared.

To Mothers and Married Ladies.

This extract of Sarasparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, whe turn of life, "should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable to those who are approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed, this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the inpurities of the body, not

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

sult of inherent cause or causes, produced by illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invalorating effects on the human frame. Persons subject to we also and lessitude, from taking it, at once become robust an full of energy under its influence. It immediately counter acts the nervelessness of the female frame, while is all great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have bee reported to us. Several cases where families have be without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blest with a healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend—My wife being greatly distressed weakness and general deblity, and suffering continually pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womand with other difficulties, and having known cases whe your medicine has effected great cures; and also hear it recommended for such cases as I have described, I tained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the complaints and rectored her health. Be grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the pub.

M. D. Moore, cor. of Grand and Lydius st.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1847.

Opinions of Physicians.

STAGE NOTICE!

WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

A FARM FOR SALE, situated in North Palermo, on the Western Ridge, (so called,) on the new county road leading from Augusta to Bangor—would make a good TAVERN STAND, if one wished. Said Farm contains about fifty-six acres of good land, under good cultivation; buildings good, and well cituated. Also, another piece, one mile from said Farm, containing fifty-two acres. The subscriber will sell a part or the whole of his Farm, to suit purchasers; also the UROPS now in, together with the FARMING TOOLS and STOCK.

Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant location, will do well to call and examine the premises, as the subscriber is desirous of moving to the West. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

North Palermo, June 16, 1848.

PALE AND AMBER ALE.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from New York, 200 barrels J Miles' celebrated Croton Stock Ate, in butts and barrels. Also, BOTTLED ALE and PORTEE, in pitts and half pint bottles, coastantly on hand and for sucle by WILLS & LOMBARD.

Augusta, June, 1848.

WILLS & LOMBARD.

2416

VALUABLE REMEDY for Dyupepaia, Januadice, Dizzless, Loos of Appetite, Readache, Nervora Dehibity, Scrobia, &c. &c. These Bitters are Admirably adapted to the treatment of diseases in which a debilitated adapted to the treatment of diseases in which a debilitated adapted to the treatment of diseases in which a debilitated adapted to the treatment of diseases in which a debilitated adapted to the treatment of diseases in which a debilitated adapted to the treatment of diseases in which a debilitated of the stomach of the preparation of the stomach of the preparation of the stomach of the stomach of the stomach of the preparation of the stomach of the preparation of the stomach of the stomach of the preparation of the stomach of t

SHEATHING PAPER.—A good supply of Sheathing Paper on hand and for sale by EDW'D FENNO. 25 Hilds. Cardenss and Perto Rico MOLASSES—s prime article for retailing, for sale by May 8, 1848. 19 JOHN MEANS 4 SON

CHEESE—a prime lot just received and for sale by

HARD WARE, &c. JUST RECEIVED, 100 cushs Weymouth Nails, Wrought Nails; Window Glass, assorted sizes: 1000 lbs Sheet Zinc; 2600 lbs. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe; Cast Iron Pumps, various patterns and sizes; I cask Brass Kettles; i cask Sad Irons, do. polished; Wrought Iron Hinges, Butts and Screws, Door Luiches, &c. &c., purchased for cash,



Will in between AUGUSTA, HALLOWELL, and BOSTON, the present senson, as follows:
Schr. MARIA.

GAZELLE, T. R. POOL,

GAZELLE, T. R. POOL,

ADVENT, E. F. HOYT,
One of the shove vessels will sail every week from Plagg's Wharf, Augusta, and from the Jog on Northside of Long Wharf, Boston, every SATURDAY.

These vessels will take steam up and down the river when necessary. nen necessary.

Refer to Henge, Hamlen & Co., A. A. Bittues, Geo.

'ILLIAMS, J. D. Pierce, and N. Flago, dugusto.

Augusta, April 5, 1848.

UNION LINE.

Augusta, Hallowell and Boston Packets, To sail every SATI RDAY from Smith's wharf, Angus ta, and T wharf, Boston.
Schr. HARRIET ANN,
SOMERSET.
WATERVILLE,
CONSUL,
J. L. Bork,

Hosmer, Hallowell.
Augusta, April, 1848. RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FARM. THE subscriber offers for sale one of the best Farms in the county of Kennebec, being the one on which he formerly lived—situate in the north-west part of Winthrop, about three miles from Winthrop Village, and three miles from Readfield Village, through each of which the great Central Builrond, now in construction will have not districted miles from from Winthrop Village, and three miles ton Readfield Village, through each of which the great Central Rullroad, now in construction, will pass, and thirteen miles from Augusta, the Capital of the State. It contains two hundred acres, well divided into tillage, pasturage, mowing and woodland. It is well fenced, principally with stone wall, and has yielded, in some years, 160 tons of hay.—

There is a chance to obtain an inexhaustible supply of muck, upon the premises. The buildings are in excellent condition, and consist of a two story knones, the main part 38 by 20 feet; the L part 24 by 20; wood-house and shed 24 by 60; containing all the conveniences for a farm house, such as good cellars, dairy room, wood-house, &c. &c.; all built in a thorough and workmanlike manner.—

The harn is 100 by 40 feet, with a cellar under the most of it. There is also a chaise house 24 feet square; and a piggery, with a cellar under the whole, 25 by 80. There is also a good orchard, an aqueduct, three wells, and is well watered in every respect. The premises are in a good neighborhood, offering all the conveniences of good society, meetings, schools, &c. The subscriber owning and living on another farm, wishes to dispose of this, and will give a good bargain to any one wishing to purchase a experior establishment for grain growing, dairying and stock raising. Possession given immediately if desired.

LT Terms liberal.

For further particulars enquire of Coa. G. W. Stablet, August; Da. Holmes, Winthrop; J. Wing, on the premises; or of the subscriber in Wayne. 18AAC BOWLES. Wayne, Dec. 22, 1847.

BARBER'S Herse Powders, and Dillow's Heave Cure, for sale by 25 EBEN FULLER. SUPERIOR Lemon Syrup and Sarsaparilla Mead Syrup. for sale cheap, by the dozon or single bottle, by EBEN FULLER. HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

FIRE DOGS, Fre Irons, Common and Fancy Bellows;
Floor, Hearth, and Hand Brushen; Zinc and Wooden Washboards, Iron and Wood Mon Jiandies, Wooden Pails, Hair and Wire Seives, Mincers, Coffee Mills, Steelyards, Patent Balances, Lamps, Candlesticks, Suuffers and Trays, Hand and Tea Bells, Spoons, Shears and Scissors; Enameled, Britannia, and Japanned Ware. Also, a complete assortment of

Any article of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper, made to order, and repairing done at short notice, at the sign of the statue stove, No. 3, North's Block, Water street.

N. B. Cash paid for old Iron, Brass, Copper, Pewier, Lead, and Rags.

GEO. STARRETT.

Augusts, June, 1848. BURDICK'S Instantaneous cure for the Tooth Ache, for sale by 23 DILLINGHAM & TITUOMS.

A GRICULTURAL FURNACES.—An assortment of A Agricultural Furnaces, from 15 to 45 gallons, Just received and for sale by LEWIS P. MEAD & CO. A NCIENT HARMONY REVIVED-a new edition of is very popular work, just published, for sale by EDWARD FENNO.

A NCIENT HARMONY REVIVED—new edition, much A chlarged, received and for sale by June 14, 1848. ALONZO GAUBERT. L EMON and MEAD SYRUPS, by the dog. or single better, for sale by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

THE MAINE FARMER, PUBLISHED THURSDAY MORNINGS, By RUSSELL EATON, Office over Granite Bank, Water St. August EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

two dollars and fifty conts, if payment is delayed beyond the year. 27 Single copies, four cents. 27 Any person who will obtain six good subscribers shall be entitled to a seventh copy for one year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per square of twenty-nine lines, for three insertions, and twenty-one cents for each subsequent in-

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TERMS.—One dollar and seventy-five cents per annua